THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

GLORIOUS NEWS!

ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

General Grant Moving Upon the Rebel Works.

GENERAL HANCOCK TAKES THE LEAD.

Left Wing Advances Fifteen Miles.

THREE HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN THE FIELD, October 27, 9 P. M.—The long-looked-for advance of the armies operating against Richmond has at last taken place.

Yesterday, the final preparations were completed by the withdrawal of the greater part of the Army of the Potomac from the trenches, and massing it in the rear, ready for the move.

The 1st Division of the 2d Corps, with a part of the 5th and 9th Corps, held the entire line from the Appomattox on the right, to some three miles west of the Weldon road on the left. All wagons, baggage, etc., were sent to the rear at City Point.

At 2 o'clock this morning General Hancock, with the 2d and 3d Divisions of his Corps, moved along the Vaughan road, running southwest, and after crossing Hatcher's Run found the Rebels intrenched in newly made works. He at once charged them on the flank and drove the enemy out and took some twenty prisoners, mostly cavalry, among whom was Major Venable, an acting Adjutant-General, but on what General's staff he would not tell.

The 5th Corps took the Squirrel Level road, and found the enemy posted at its junction with the Duncan road, which runs north from the Vaughan road to the Boynton road.

From this they were driven by our skirmishers, with some loss, the 1st Division having about forty wounded in the affair.

The 3d Division of the corps took the advance, and crossing Hatcher's Run, connected with the 2d Corps.

In the meantime, General Hancock advanced along a byroad, driving the enemy before him till he reached the Boynton plank road, where the column halted and formed in line of battle on the farm of Mrs. Butler, the left reaching some distance west of the road, and the right extending to a thick woods on the right.

The 5th Corps had also formed and advanced through the woods two miles, but the left of the line failed to connect with the right of the 2d Corps. The enemy fell back as we advanced until the line reached Hatcher's Run again, when the Rebels were found behind strong intrenchments, and brisk firing ensued, but without much loss to either side.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy, taking advantage of the break in the line between the 2d and 5th Corps, massed Anderson's Division of Hill's Corps, and charged the right wing of the 2d, which gave way and fell back a short distance; but being reinforced, the latter charged and captured a number of prisoners.

Our loss in the affair is not known, but is not believed to be heavy.

A few minutes after, the enemy's cavalry, which had been cut off on the Boynton road, made an attack on Gregg's Division, directly in the rear of the 2d Corps, and for a time quite a sharp skirmish was kept up. General Gregg dismounted some of his men and finally drove them off.

In the charge made on the 2d Corps, two guns were said to have been taken by the enemy, but they were subsequently recaptured.

Fighting continued at this part of the line till after dark, when a heavy rain-storm set in, putting an end to the fighting for the day.

The 9th Corps occupied the right of the advance, but did not gain much ground, the object being to allow the left to get fairly around on the Boynton plank road. The colored division of the 9th had some skirmishing with the enemy, but nothing approaching a fight.

They lost a few wounded. Gregg's Cavalry had a sharp fight with the Rebels in the forenoon, when they attacked the rear of his column. He charged and drove them back, capturing a number of prisoners, and eight or ten wagons loaded with supplies, together with the horses, mules, etc.

The troops that occupied the country over which we passed to-day were Beoler's and Young's Divisions of South Carolina and Georgia troops, with part of Wilcox's Brigade.

The left wing gained about fifteen miles of country to-day, and is now in a position to attack the enemy's works on the flank.

General Warren had a narrow escape. While riding along the line to-day, a ball grazed his cheek and made a slight wound.

OCTOBER 28, 7½ A. M.—The number of prisoners taken yesterday was about 300.

Late last evening, some Rebel cavalry captured three or four ambulances, belonging to the 5th Corps, which got on the wrong road.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—Richmond dates of last Wednesday received here, give the following summary of news from the "Confederacy":—

General Bragg has taken command at Wilmington, N. C.

Early has issued a long address to his army, congratulating them upon their late victory at Cedar creek on the morning of the 19th and attributes the subsequent disaster to the propensity of both troops and officers to desert their colors for the purpose of plundering abandoned property of the enemy. He appeals to them to retrieve their good name by being more obedient to their officers.

Rebel editors are confident that Grant will make a demonstration near Petersburg before election day.

Hood's army is reported as being rapidly reinforced, but Beauregard is not to succeed him in active command.

Nothing later than Grant's despatch of this morning has been received from the Army of the Potomac. All rumors of disasters to our arms are malicious falsehoods.

Arrival of Steamers at New York.

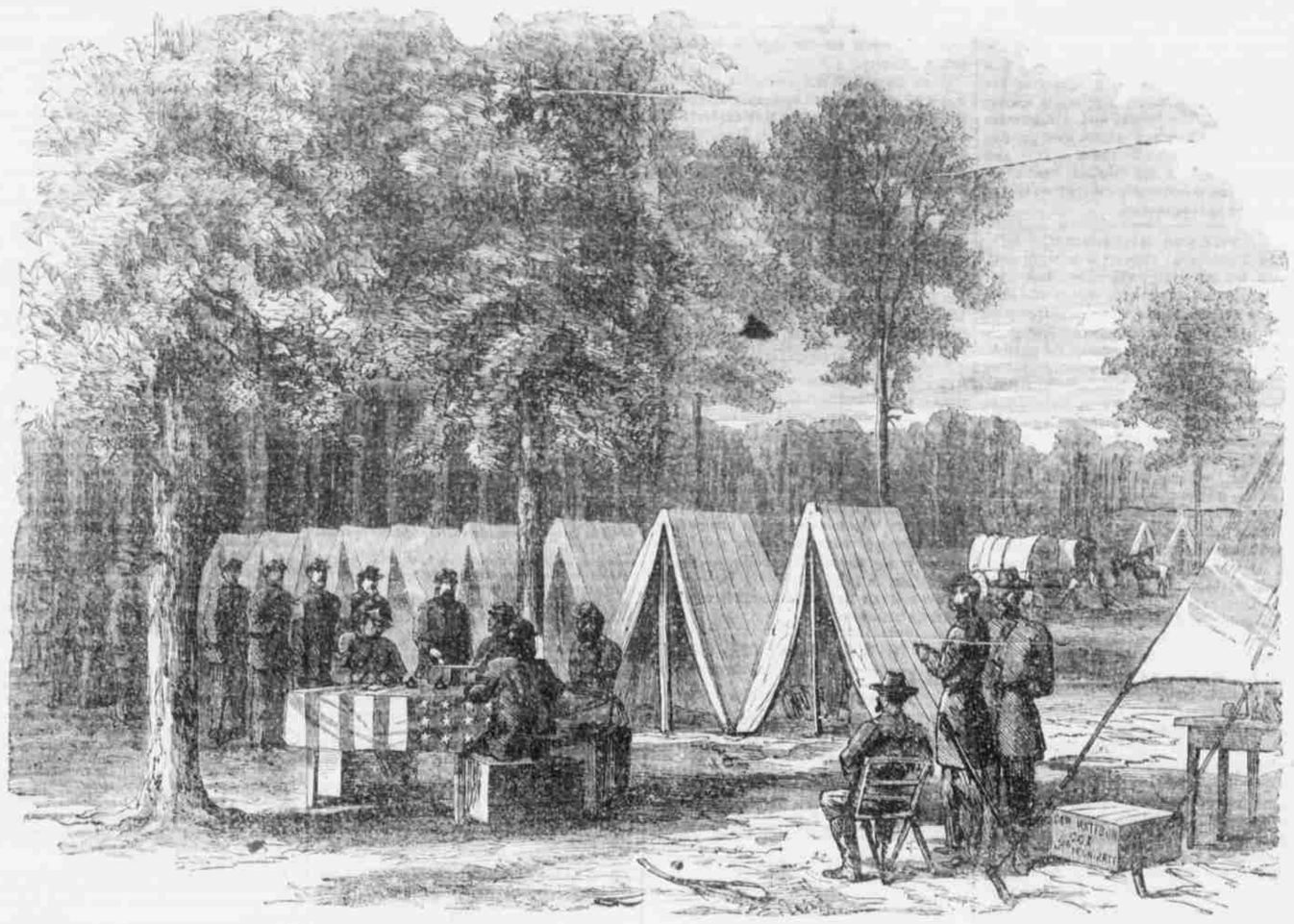
NEW YORK, October 28.—The steamer *Western Metropolis*, from Fortress Monroe, brings 360 sick and wounded soldiers from the front.

The steamer *Santa Martha*, from Carthagena and Kingston, Jamaica, arrived at this port to-day.

The steamer *Empire City*, from New Orleans on the 22d, has arrived.

The steamer *Albany*, from City Point, brings 116 men of the 10th United States Infantry.

United States Soldiers Voting for President and Vice-President in the Army of the Potomac.



THE SOLDIERS' VOTE FRAUDS.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

The Culprits to be Imprisoned for Five Years.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—It is rumored that the finding of the Court in the case of the Baltimore forgeries of the soldiers' votes is five years in the State Prison. Colonel North, the State Agent here, will probably soon be released.

Secessionists here are croaking over Grant's reconnoissance, claiming that it was a failure. There are no grounds for such a statement.

FREE MARYLAND.

Gov. Bradford's Proclamation.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—Governor Bradford has just proclaimed the new Free State Constitution of Maryland. The friends of the measure are honoring the event by a display of bunting. The *American* has just put out an immense flag bearing the inscription "Free Maryland."

Export of Specie.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The shipment of gold by steamer to-day is $870,000. A much larger sum was expected to go forward.

A New Brigadier-General.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Colonel Charles H. T. Collis, of Collis' Zouaves (114th Pennsylvania), has been appointed Brigadier-General.

THE ELECTION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Governor Boreman Re-elected Without Opposition—A Heavy Union Majority in the State.

WHEELING, W. Va., October 28.—The election in this State yesterday passed off quietly, and the entire Union ticket is believed to have been elected.

Governor A. J. Boreman had no opposition, and is re-elected by a heavy vote.

Returns from six counties give Hubbard (Union), for Congress, over 1200 majority.

The Legislature and local officers are largely Union.

BILL ANDERSON KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—An official despatch just received at headquarters, from St. Joseph, says:—The guerilla fiend, Bill Anderson, and seven of his men, were killed yesterday at Albany, in Ray county.

Six men will be shot here to-morrow, in retaliation for the murder of Major Wilson and his six men.

Sinking of a Schooner and Loss of Life.

NEWPORT, October 29.—The schooner *Acavia*, of Salem, Captain Jameson, from Philadelphia for Boston, foundered and was sunk off Beaver Tail this morning. The captain and one of the crew were taken off by the steamer *Empire State*. Mr. Candagee, the mate, a Mr. Hopkins, and others were lost.

The "Canada" at Boston.

BOSTON, October 29.—The steamer *Canada*, from Liverpool via Halifax, is below, and will be up about noon. Her advices have been published.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, I may add, has been scandalized in her absence from town. She was at Schualback, a German watering place, when a trial came up in a Parisian court. A person named Jared, surnamed Jules, had sued a spinster, of high social *status*, for a complexion bill, the item of which was a half a gross of Email, or Enamel of Paris.

The defense set up was that the Enamel had failed to change her complexion—a cement of sallowness, spangled with pudding stone pimples—to the roseate hue and alabaster surface of youth. But old Jared, a deformed, quasimodish character, stoutly affirmed that his Email de Paris was used by all the beauties in the realm, including the Empress.

He was subdued at once; the criers called silence, but the aged enameler would give his testimony. He presented his receipted bills for a gross of the enamel for the Empress' personal use. The thing got into the local reports and *feuilletons*; the Empress' adherents stormed; the Emperor rather liked it; all the public joked and made merry, and now we know where the complexion comes from. Ladies of quality, beware how you give receipts for your nostrums. You must needs have recourse to beautifiers, but do not touch ink. It will spatter you.—*London Correspondent of New York Sunday Mercury.*

—The late Dr. Josiah Prescott, of Farmington, Maine, devised the plan of a State asylum for the insane, and as a member of the Maine Legislature carried the project through and secured the establishment of that institution at Augusta.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 47½. Noon, 57. One P. M., 58. Wind, W. N.W.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE—OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE CITY.—This afternoon the Return Judges finished their labor of counting the soldiers' vote, and making out the list of official majorities for the various candidates. The following is the vote as polled by the soldiers:—

SHERIFF.—Howell, U., 1909; McKibben, D., 688.—1220. Howell's whole majority 8946.

REGISTER OF WILLS.—Adams, U., 1881; Alexander, D., 660—1224. Adams' whole majority 8795.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.—Merrick, U., 1892, Alegary, D., 630; majority, 1892. Merrick's whole majority, 8814.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.—O'Neill, U., 1877; Melloy, D., 667; majority, 1210. O'Neill's whole majority, 8826.

CITY COMMISSIONER.—Dickson, U., 1797; Johnson, D., 632. Majority, 1165. Dickson's whole majority, 8313.

CONGRESS.—*First District.*—Butler, U., 355; Randall, D., 216. Majority, 239.

Second District.—O'Neill, U., 447; Reilly, D., 139. Majority, 308.

Third District.—Myers, U., 521; Buckwalter, D., 153. Majority, 370.

Fourth District.—Kelley, U., 618; Northrop, D., 153. Majority, 465.

Fifth District.—Thayer, U., 261; Ross, D., 19. Majority, 215.

Senator Third District.—Sheppard, U., 451; Donovan, D., 182. Majority, 269. Donovan' whole majority, 257.

REPRESENTATIVES.—*First District.*—Foster, U., 181; Miehle, D., 61. Majority, 120.

Second District.—Rudonnan, U., 107; Barger, D., 82. Majority 25.

Third District.—Josephs, D., 69; Butler, U., 71. Majority 2.

Fourth District.—Watt, U., 133; Moss, D., 32. Majority, 101.

Fifth District.—Thomas, U., 90; Brunner, D., 23. Majority, 37.

Sixth District.—Cochran, U., 79; Pucher, D., 27. Majority 52.

Seventh District.—Freeborn, U., 84; McMakin, D., 29. Majority 55.

Eighth District.—Kerns, U., 69; Cook, D., 25. Majority, 44.

Ninth District.—Quigley, D., 32; Foster, U., 68. Majority, 36.

Tenth District.—Pancoast, U., 142; Fry, D., 51. Majority, 91.

Eleventh District.—Steiner, U., 95; Boileau, D., 42. Majority, 53.

Twelfth District.—Smithin, U., 119; Vaughan, D., 30. Majority, 89.

Thirteenth District.—Reser, U., 65; Donnelly, D., 45. Majority, 20.

Fourteenth District.—Hord, U., 193; Arundel, D., 13. Majority, 93.

Fifteenth District.—De Haven, U., 141; Schofield, D., 37. Majority, 104.

Sixteenth District.—Smith, U., 159; Wolf, D., 22. Majority, 12.

Seventeenth District.—Lee, U., 128; Barnes, D., 17. Majority 111.

Eighteenth District.—Miller, U., 119; Arnold, D., 13. Majority, 106.

POLITICAL.—Richard Henry Dana, Esq., spoke last night at the Union League Hall to a large and attentive audience. Governor Brough, at the conclusion of Mr. Dana's speech, made a few remarks, which were greeted with much enthusiasm.

A large Union meeting was held last night at Woodbury; Hon. J. M. Scovel and Edward Shippen, Esq., of this city, spoke.

Another meeting was held at Seventeenth and Poplar street; Hon. W. H. Armstrong and D. Paul Brown, Esq., spoke.

At the Continental Theatre, John O'Byrne, Esq., and others spoke.

VIOLATION OF THE HEALTH ORDINANCE.—This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a cart-load of offal from the dissecting-room of one of our Medical Colleges was emptied upon a lot at Ninth and Dickerson streets. The offal consisted of legs, arms, and other portions of the human body, and created an intense excitement in the neighborhood. The duty of the man having them in charge was to see that they were properly buried, as is customary. Why they were thrown on an open lot no one knows. The matter was reported to the Board of Health.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—This morning William Bull was before Alderman Carter, charged with committing an assault and battery upon John Little, at the residence of the latter, on German street, below Third. The cause of the affair grew out of an intimacy between Bull and Little's wife. Little caught Bull at his house last night, and made an assault on him. Bull being a large man soon overpowered Little, and beat him rather badly. The former was arrested and held to answer. Little's wife was also held to answer the charge of adultery.

"MONEY THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL."—Judge Allison has committed two children of a soldier to the Northern Home for Friendless Children. It was proved that their mother had received $500 of her husband's bounty money, and, like many others unused to having so much cash at their disposal, got into habits of dissipation, squandered it all, abandoned her offspring, and took up her abode in Ball alley. Fortunately for the children, they could not have been better provided for under the circumstances.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The funeral of John B. Kohler, late commanding officer of the 98th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, will take place to-morrow afternoon, from his late residence, in Coates street. The deceased was much beloved by his men, and they tell a number of incidents of his fearless courage in advancing in the face of the enemy, with the flag of the regiment in his own hands.

THE FASHIONS.—No one can walk through any of our mammoth establishments that minister to the wants of the fashionable world, without coming to the conclusion that expense is the order of the day. The shelves and counters groan under the load of luxuries piled up or temptingly displayed—taffetas, soft and lustrous lases that a breath might ruffle, and exquisite poplins, regal velvets, and shawls that a queen might be proud to don. On one side is an array of graceful looking opera-cloaks—some white as a snow bird, others red as a flamingo and on the other; tartans that would puzzle a Highlander to assign to any clan in all broad Scotland—plaids such as were never seen on brae or heather, mountain or muirland, but picturesque and striking, nevertheless, and admirably calculated to brighten up a winter promenade on Broadway or Fifth avenue, and contrast pleasantly with sombre skies and snowy streets.

The rage for expense is not only shown in the quality of goods bought, but in the exuberance of trimming used. Never was there such a mania for trimming of all kinds as now. In many instances the dress, like the frame of a bonnet, is only the ground on which to work, being over laid with trimming in every conceivable, or rather inconceivable, variety of designs—some odd, some elegant, and not a few *outre* in the extreme. When it is remembered that this trade is not confined to the waist and sleeves, but takes the flowing amplitude of the skirt for its ground of operations, we can form some idea of the expense that the present fashion entails. Jackets, basques, cloaks, paletots are also profusely trimmed, lace, velvet, and crochet being much used for that purpose.

Our fashionable shops, milliner and such like, have given themselves up to the mania of high prices with an *abandon* which is fearfully admirable. A lady's bonnet—a little piece of velvet and flowers to cap the climax—now costs one hundred dollars, and cannot be manufactured fast enough to supply the demand. Silks, satins, and laces now cost their weight in greenbacks. Gloves are worth what was formerly considered a week's salary for many people, while other styles of dress have increased in like ratio. The wonder of it all is that, spite of the high prices, the consumption is greater than ever. But never before was the general expenditure of the citizens of this metropolis so liberal, so extravagant.

MAN TRAPS.—One may cross our streets without being knocked down by fast-driven horses, with comparative safety. But on the side-walks one is in constant danger of being either maimed or killed outright. For instance:—on Green street, between two certain streets which we shall not mention, but which locality ought to be known to the police, there is a house to which a cellar-kitchen is attached. This kitchen is some ten feet below the level of the pavement. The sidewalk is very narrow, and there being no guard in the shape of railing around this said cellar-kitchen, at night one is in danger of being precipitated into the opening. The street is but poorly lighted, and if one is not possessed of extraordinary good sight, there is no salvation either for limb or life. Will not our police in the northern part of the city serve out the spot and report the case to the Mayor? If they are unsuccessful in their search they may be told the whereabouts by inquiring at the office of THE TELEGRAPH.

JUVENILE CRIME IN THIS CITY.—One of the saddest things in city life is the great number of young girls under the age of sixteen who throng the streets, 611 the low concert saloons, and are found in the low dance cellars in every section of the city. At an early age they commence their career of shame and dissolute life. The great mass of street-walkers and dwellers in disreputable houses are mere children. Many of these have fathers who are in the war or at sea; many of them have brutal parents, who abandon their children to a life of infamy, and live on their earnings; many of these girls are depraved beyond belief, and bid defiance to parental rule; many mothers, with more children than they can support, amid sickness and poverty, starving daily, are too thankful to take the food, and even luxuries, that their children can furnish, to inquire too strictly how they spend the night or gain the money which brings gladness to their desolate hearthstones. But the number and audacity of these young girls is appalling.

PICKING POCKETS.—This morning Francis Blake was before Alderman McCahen charged with having picked the pocket of James Blake of $17. The act was committed last night at Penn and South streets. The accused was committed to answer.

GAME.—Four well-known sportsmen, Mr. A. B. Vance, Richard Young, John Fair, and an *attache* of this office, bagged on the extensive farm of Mr. David Pestrale the large amount of three hundred and seventeen partridge, woodcock, and snipe during two days shooting this week.

HELD TO ANSWER.—John Williams, charged with having stabbed David Welch, at a sailor boarding-house in Penn street, on Sunday last, had a hearing before Alderman Carter last evening, and was held in $2000 bail to answer at Court.

PRESENTATION.—Division A, of the Central High School, have presented to Dr. B. H. Rand, formerly Professor of Chemistry and Physics in that institution, a pair of handsome bronze figures, representing Columbus and Americus Vespucius.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—This morning the Return Judges reassembled and proceeded with the work of counting the soldiers' vote. The task is a most arduous one, and progresses very slowly.

FIRE.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night a stable in the rear of No. 938 N. Third street was discovered to be on fire. The upper part of the structure was completely burned out.

THE COAL TRADE.—During the week just ended 63,072 tons of coal were transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and 23,443 by the Schuylkill Navigation Coal Company.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Kingston Goddard, D.D., one of the most eloquent divines of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will preach to-morrow afternoon in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Third street, below Walnut, on the "Recognition of Friends in Heaven."

He will also lecture on Wednesday evening on difficult portions of the Bible.

The congregation is one of the largest and most influential in this city. Persons wishing seats will be obliged to go early.

WE CLIP the following from the New York *Christian Advocate and Journal*, and freely indorse its views, as the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is undoubtedly a great American institution:—

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has special claims to public attention, as a very superior and valuable instrument in household industry. That this machine has made thousands of friends, who attest its superiority over everything else, cannot be doubted; and it is claimed that it is only necessary for persons upon its peculiarities to enable any person to appreciate its advantages in the family over every other one in use. What these advantages are claimed to be, we propose briefly to state, that a comparison may be drawn between the Grover & Baker and other machines:—

1. It makes the only seam formed by a sewing machine in which each stitch is independently locked, and without dependence upon the other stitches for strength.

2. It makes the only seam that will admit of the thread being cut at every fourth stitch without injury to the seam in wear.

3. It is unnecessary to fasten the ends of seams made by this machine. This is done by the machine itself, without the use of the hand needle.

4. The Grover & Baker stitch is the only one formed from two ordinary spools, and without winding from the spool into a shuttle from three to five times for the under thread.

5. A seam thus formed is more elastic than any other made by a sewing machine, and is consequently very valuable in all goods that are to be washed and stretched under the hand.

6. The machine is adapted to all varieties of fabrics, sewing each equally well, and requiring no adjustment for any kind of sewing other than the adaptation of needles and thread.

7. It is more easily kept in order than any other machine, and need not be taken apart to be oiled.

8. The machine uses common spool cotton, silk, and linen thread with equal facility.

9. The machine is so simple that an intelligent child of ten years can readily learn to operate and keep it in order.

10. By reason of its simplicity of construction and ease of management it is best adapted to all the wants of the family.

Another very important merit this machine has is that the fabric, while being sewed, is passed across the machine from front to rear, directly in the operator, obviating the liability or necessity of curving the spine, as is done when using a "lock-stitch" machine. Still another merit possessed by this machine, the most marvellous of all, is that the thread used is so small that the tip in each stitch may very easily be removed at pleasure if the proper means be employed to see upon it.

The Grover & Baker stitch is peculiar to this machine, and is patented and owned by the company whose name it bears. It differs essentially from the "lock-stitch," being much stronger and more elastic. The lock-stitch is formed by crossing two threads, and drawing the crossing point into the centre of the fabric. This gives a weak point (friction at the point of crossing, and breaks the thread when stretched. It is contended that it is easy to draw the crossing point of the thread into the centre of thick fabrics; but when thin goods are sewed, where the threads themselves are as thick as the fabric, it must be apparent that there can be no crossing point in the centre, but that the under thread must be permitted to lie flat and straight on the inside, on the right side to be present a fair stitch. "A stitch alike on both sides" is a fallacy with a lock-stitch machine in thin goods.

The Grover & Baker stitch is also formed of two threads, the under thread never more than half the size of the upper. This under thread is ingeniously interwoven with the upper, passing through and around its loop, fastening it securely by tying it twice. A seam thus formed has all the strength and elasticity of the back stitch. Like Dual stitch, it gains its strength by compressing the particles of the fabric between the stitches, and dividing the strain between the several stitches of the seam, instead of concentrating it upon a single point, as is the case in a lock-stitch machine.

There has been much discussion as to the relative economy of the two stitches, but it is now generally conceded that for family sewing, where there are short seams, the Grover & Baker stitch is found to be the most economical. While it uses one fifth more thread in making a given length of seam, it destroys none, as is the case with the lock-stitch machine, where there is usually a waste of four inches of thread at the beginning and at the end of each seam, to which must be added the time of time in threading the needle and securing the seam, so as to prevent slipping.

Ample experience has proved that a Grover & Baker seam formed at very one motion, say No. 80 for the upper spool, and No. 150 for the undercord, is much stronger than a lock-stitch seam formed of Nos. 60 and 70 cotton. Can any thing more be desired as illustrative of the superiority of this stitch? Actual experiment has shown that on a lock-stitch machine two hundred yards of thread will sew thirty-three yards of seam, with a waste of thirty-four yards of spool; while with a Grover & Baker Machine with the same number of yards of thread, there were thirty-seven yards sewed, with no waste at all. These facts easily arrived at by all who will find lock-stitch and Grover & Baker Machines in numerous families, where they may investigate for themselves.

THE AUTUMN LEAF.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

"Frail leaf of Autumn, dancing by,
Pause in thy dance and tell me why
Thou, whom I late did view
Clad in a dress of lively green,
Art now so differently seen,
All robed in crimson hue?"

A voice like that which 'midst the trees
Is wakened by the Autumn breeze
Seemed from the leaf to steal.
"Upon the dog-wood's branch I played,
Which first does by its changing shade,
Winter's approach reveal."

"Jack Frost's first touch that chills our ease,
Our coats of this gay crimson stains;
Our healthful green is lost."
But, quite the contrary, mankind
Will in their own experience find,
And prove it to their cost.

For those of you do green remain,
Who, warned by Frost's chill touch in vain,
Still choose to shake with cold,
While the vast rooms at Tower Hall,
For prices so extremely small,
Do good warm clothing hold.

Select your clothing from our Ready-made stock, and thereby secure goods equal in *style, fit, material* and *workmanship*, to any made to order, at 25 to 50 per cent. lower prices. We have a full and complete assortment of the newest, choicest and most desirable styles of goods, *purchased at the lowest prices of the season, for cash exclusively* and *sold for cash exclusively*, therefore, at the lowest prices possible. All can be fitted at once from our stock, without delay or trouble.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.
BERNETT & CO.

SECURE PHOTOGRAPHS giving you satisfaction in their accuracy and beauty. Life-size photographs in oil colors, ivorytypes, and cartes de visite, at B. F. Reisner's, No. 624 Arch street.

AN ODE TO GREECE.—

AFTER P. PR. A GOOD WHILE.

I envy the man whose greatest care
A few "Virginia" acres bound,
Content if but an oil vein there
Ran through his ground.

Whose landlord will supply his bread,
And strokes to fit him out in style,
Until it can with truth be said,
"That chap's struck ile."

Blest when, with every rising sun,
His days, like oil, soft glide away,
Whose wells a thousand barrels run
Fill every day.

Sound sleep by night, good meals by day,
Together mixed with recreation,
And stocks at par said right away?
No hesitation.

Thus let me live, but how, unknown,
Living lands that no one knows,
And Strouse & Co., and they alone,
To make my clothes.

"THEN 190."—This has no allusion whatever to "Then 100" that mediated to Delaware a year or two since, and has not yet been found, but is the new firm of spectacles in the house of Kirby & Laudell, at Fourth and Arch streets. This firm stocked their establishment with the choicest velvets, silks, satins, shawls, cloaks, and other dress goods at a time when good wear at "100" and at that precious name has considerably advanced since that period, they can, as a matter of course, present better bargains than can be obtained elsewhere. Those who patronize the establishment can save the difference between gold at 190 and 212½, the latter figure being quoted this morning.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

WEST VIRGINIA PETROLEUM LANDS.—A few desirable tracts in West Virginia, including three farms on Burning Springs, will be offered in this market for a few days.

Also, a choice property in Venango county, Pa.

Inquire of JOHN SH. LOVE,
No. 16 S. Front street.

THE OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS advertised in another column present original index memoranda to subscribers. By applying at the office, N. E. corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, further information may be had, if desired. We insert and trust the merits of this enterprise are such as to specially commend it.

THE FASHIONABLE cut of "Thompson's Pants" is receiving quite celebrated, inasmuch as there is comfort in the style, and those who patronize him always recommend him as a practicalist of practical knowledge in his peculiar art. He has a fine stock to select from at the northeast corner of Seventh and Walnut.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

BUNGHAM has every thing in the way of Gas Stoves, and Window and Door Strips to make a house comfortable during the inclement season. Give him a call, N. E. corner of Sansom and Tenth streets. Having an established business, and long experience, he is sure to give satisfaction to his patrons.

LADIES' furs.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

THE GREAT FUROR in Oil Stocks in this city continues unabated. Fortunes are being made as easily by speculating in this subterranean unctuous fluid as they were lost by the overturning of the "Law's Bubble." Economy, however, is always a virtue. The way to enforce it is by patronizing Mr. W. W. Alter, No. 957 N. Ninth street, for all the Coal you want.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

HIGH APPROVAL.—Mrs. S. A. Allen lately received a letter from a lady, stating that, at the suggestion of numerous friends she purchased a bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and after using a few times, her hair, which was quite grey, was restored to its youthful color, and new hair was fast appearing. No lady's toilet is complete without these preparations. Every Druggist sells them.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "Metaphysical Discovery," kills the root of every disease. Price $5. No. 910 Arch street. See advertisement in another column.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Thompson, Allison, and Ludlow.—The full bench of judges sat this morning to deliver opinions. A number were so delivered, appertaining both to the Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.—Charles Stewart, the keeper of a sailors' boarding-house, No. 116 Almond street, was convicted yesterday upon two bills of indictment, the one charging the drugging of one Joseph Briggs, a resident of Franklin county, in this State, and then while in a state of stupor conveying him on board the barque *Indian Belle*, a vessel about to sail for Martinique; and the second with the larceny of twenty-five dollars, the property of said Briggs.

The latter, when he recovered his consciousness, discovered that he was on the vessel, then some miles down the river on her voyage. He watched his opportunity, and when unobserved, sprang overboard, having first thrown over a board, by means of which, in an exhausted condition, he reached the shore.

He came to the city and had Stewart arrested, with the result above stated. Stewart is a notorious character. He was convicted before Judge Ludlow about two years ago, on the charge of robbing a sailor who stopped at his house of a considerable sum of money, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months. He served all of this term but about one month, when he was pardoned, only to resume his old ways.

In relation to the State banks which may elect to carry on business under the National Banking law, the Court this morning made the following general order:—

"It is ordered that such plates and dies as shall be delivered to this Court by any bank under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act of Assembly of August 22, 1861, entitled 'An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States,' shall be deposited for safe keeping in the Western Bank of Philadelphia, the clerk of this Court having first sealed the box or package containing the said plates or dies, and the deposit so made shall not be removed from the said bank except upon an order of this Court, countersigned by one of the Judges; and the fact of any deposit being so made shall be entered upon the minutes of the Court, and the receipt of the Western Bank therefor shall be filed by the said clerk."

The City Bank and Bank of Northern Liberties, the Philadelphia Bank, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, have elected to do business as national banks. The Philadelphia Bank delivered up its plates this morning. The others named will deliver up theirs on Tuesday next.

Bernard Murray, charged with having caused the death of a man named Kneass, at a house in Carlton street, in the year 1858, had a further hearing this morning on *habeas corpus*. The testimony showed the fact that the prisoner kicked deceased in the head with his boot, and that the latter was never conscious afterwards. The evidence was not concluded when our report closed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, October 29.

The New York Petroleum Exchange has been fully organized, and will commence operations on Tuesday next, November 1. This association was projected by some of the leading German banking houses in New York, and has met with a success as great as the petroleum interest itself. The list of members of the Exchange embraces the names of nearly all the leading capitalists and stock-brokers of that city; and we predict, from what we learn, that it will be one of the largest business institutions in the country, and that in a very short period the transactions at that Board will rival, if not exceed, the daily amount of sales at the regular Stock Board of New York.

The extraordinary amount of business done in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore in petroleum requires such an organization, not only there but in this city; and we are only surprised that some of our enterprising oil men have not started an Oil Board in Philadelphia long ago. The formation of Oil Stock Companies, and the development of the wonderful regions of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, originated here; and at this time we have upwards of one hundred companies in Philadelphia alone, most of which are reliable, dividend-paying concerns. New York next caught the fever; and while the companies there, as a general thing, have larger capitals, experience is hourly proving that they are mostly as reliable as our own, and the dividends as certain. The investments in oils are very large there and here, and while the staid and scrutinizing capitalists at first doubted these securities, they are now the largest operators in petroleum stocks.

The New York Board will offer them greater facilities than ever for safe investments, as we are informed by a member of the Executive Committee of that body that the stock of no company will be sold at the Board except those which show conclusively that they are sound, and have and will pay regular dividends as long, at least, as the demand for petroleum continues; and from the varied uses making of this oil at home and abroad, it is likely to become even more stable than cotton, or any other production of our wonderfully prolific country.

Many of the companies in this city will have their stocks introduced in the New York Board on Tuesday. Among them the Densmore, Dalzell, McElheny, McClintockville, Noble and Delamater, and others; and many more will soon be bought and sold there. Any reliable company that can satisfactorily answer the interrogatories of the committee, and will pay two hundred and fifty dollars, can have their stocks operated in there. The President of the Board is Mr. Samuel B. Hard, President of the Open Stock Board of New York.

Mr. John Pondir, No. 33 Pine street, New York, is one of the largest operators in that city in Petroleum stocks on commission. He is the correspondent and agent of some of the largest houses in Germany and in England, and has unusual facilities for placing Petroleum stocks in European markets.

The Stock Market continues active, and prices are steady. United States bonds are firm, but there is not much doing. 5-20s sold at 101, coupons off; new do. at 100; and 6s of 1881 at 105½@106.

Railroad shares are steady, and Reading, as we have noticed for several days past, continues strong and in demand, with sales at 46¾@47, closing at the former rate; Little Schuylkill railroad sold at 46½@46¾, which is an advance; Norristown at 60; Minehill at 50½; Lehigh Valley railroad at 77½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31½@32; 145 was bid for Camden and Amboy railroad; 69½ for Pennsylvania; 31 for North Pennsylvania; 50 for Elmira preferred; 18 for Catawissa common, 38½ for preferred; and 48 for Long Island.

Coal Oil shares are more active, but prices are unsettled. Irving sold at 7; Noble and Delamatre at 9@9½, which is a decline; Rock at 4; McClintock at 6½; Perry at 4; Densmore at 8½, and Egbert at 3½, which is an advance.

City Passenger Railway shares are unchanged. 34 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 29½ for Girard College; and 29 for Green and Coates; 70 was asked for Second and Third; 59 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 53 for Chesnut and Walnut.

Bank shares are firmer, with sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 70, which is an advance; and Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 29½; 170 was bid for North America, which is an advance; 24½ for Mechanics'; 81 for Kensington; 83 for Western; 55 for City; and 47 for Union.

Canal shares are rather lower. Schuylkill Navigation sold at 30 for preferred, and common at 30½; 72½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 29½ for Morris Canal common; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Gold is active this morning, and prices have advanced, opening at 216; rallied and sold at 218 at 10 o'clock; 218¾ at 11; 220¾ at 12; fell off and sold at 220 at 12½ P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 29.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

1139 sh Reading R....	60¾	500 sh Curtis Oil... b5	4¾
200 sh do.....	60¾	100 sh Excelsior Oil...	1¾
100 sh do.....	61	100 sh Maple Shade...	20
100 sh do.....s5	60⅞	200 sh do.....	19¾
200 sh do.....b10	67	50 sh do.....b10	20
100 sh do.....	60¾	600 sh Mineral Oil....	2
100 sh do.....	60	400 sh Corn Planter...	6¾
200 sh do.....s5	67	500 sh do.....b10	7
100 sh Curtis Oil..b10	4¾	200 sh do.....e	6¾
225 sh do.....b15	4¾	400 sh Egbert Oil....	3
100 sh do.....	4¾	300 sh Story Farm....	8
500 sh do.....b5	1¾	50 sh 2d & 3d Bth....	70
900 sh do..... b10	4¾	100 sh Keyst'e Oil.b30	2¾

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U. S. 6s, '81, coup	105	150 sh Reading R.....	60¾
$1000 do	105⅞	50 sh do.....	60 60
$4,500 U.S.5-20s...coup.	100¾	200 sh do.....s5	60⅛
$300 do .....reg.	101	100 sh do.....s30	60⅞
$1100 do .....reg.	101⅛	100 sh Perry Oil.....	4
$1200 do .....reg.	101¼	250 sh Densmore.....	8½
$2000 Reading bds...s5	103	900 sh Egbert Oil.....	3½
$3000 Lehigh Val bds..	107	100 sh Preston Coal...	33
16 sh Manuf & Mech..	29½	300 sh Sch. Nav com..	30⅛
100 sh Phila Min ...s30	21¾	50 sh Lit Sch R.....	46¾
100 sh Irwin Oil	5¾	85 sh do.....	46¾
400 sh Noble & Del....	9½	12 sh Norristown R.	60
1,100 sh do	9½	10 sh Minehill.....	50½
10 sh do	9	58 sh Lehigh Valley..	77½
400 sh Rock Oil.....	4	30 sh Phil. & Erie ...	31¾
300 sh McClint

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PRICE THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864.

THE GRAND ADVANCE.

At last General GRANT has completed his arrangement of detail, and is now at the head of his armies, directing them against Richmond. The details of the movements made so far as they have been received are published in another column. This is glorious news in itself; but the results of the advance will be still more glorious, and we believe must end in a victory and a peace, honorable and permanent.

OUR FINANCES.

We published in our issue of yesterday the circular of Mr. J. P. BENJAMIN, Rebel Secretary of State, on the subject of our national finances. The document is one of great interest. It not only shows the Rebel views of our money system, but also exhibits the desperate state to which the Rebellion is reduced, when a belligerent power, endeavoring to procure a recognition of its nationality, is compelled to base its claims upon the financial condition of the Power from which it is attempting to get free, and deduce an argument in favor of foreign intervention from the danger of an investment in the loans of its enemies, it furnishes a convincing proof that its case is desperate.

After an elaborate calculation as to what will be the United States debt two hundred and twelve days from now (although, why two hundred and twelve days are selected we cannot imagine), he proves that the annual interest on our debt will amount to twelve millions more than that of Great Britain, or, in his own words—"So that the United States will, in four years of war, expiring on the 1st of May next, have incurred a debt of which the annual charge will be equal to that accumulated in Great Britain in two centuries." In all his calculations Mr. BENJAMIN has strictly adhered to the truth; but while we find no fault with his facts, we do protest against his inferences drawn therefrom.

Because England cannot pay her debt, therefore we cannot ever pay ours. This is Mr. BENJAMIN's inference, and against this we protest.

We have several reasons for dissenting from his deductions.

First. *That while England cannot pay her debt, our favored land, with resources ten times as great, and a population ten times as enterprising, and a territory ten times as large, is not only able, but is willing, to pay any amount which may be necessary.*

Cannot Pennsylvania, with her oil, her coal, her iron, and her manufactories, pay her share of the sum due by the nation?

Cannot New York, with her commerce and her enterprise, pay hers—cannot every State furnish its share to fill up the common purse? But there is another thing that we could hardly expect Mr. BENJAMIN to mention, and that is, that when the time arrives to pay our debts we will have the "sunny South" to aid us in their liquidation. Her cotton and her rice, and her sugar and tobacco, with which her debt is to be paid, will go towards the payment of ours, and we will see the estate of Mr. BENJAMIN knocked down by the Government auctioneer, and the proceeds of the work of his one hundred and twelve negroes go into the United States Treasury.

Secondly. England's debt is *the bulwark of the throne.* Were it not for it, the British Government would have been ere now overturned by revolution, and *we will make our debt the bulwark of our Government, until we have recovered from the baneful reaction of our evil times.*

When the Rebellion has been crushed, and peace once more returns to our land, there will follow for a time a state of disintegration and distraction, which is always incident upon any great excitement. Until this be overpast, it is of the utmost importance that something be in existence which will act as a cement to hold our people within bounds.

This will be done by the national debt. Our citizens are themselves interested in it. The widow with her hundred, and the banker with his thousands, are alike personally concerned in its liquidation. Hence they will do all in their power to aid in the accomplishment of such a result. Each will restrain the other, and quiet be secured. After the nation has recovered its equilibrium, the debt will be paid off by degrees. But allowing Mr. BENJAMIN's argument that it would not be paid off, it would still be an excellent investment.

Every Englishman of intelligence knows that her national debt will never be paid, and yet all are eager to invest in it. They are sure of their annual interest, and do not care for their capital so long as their interest is promptly paid. And Mr. BENJAMIN says what is done in England will be done here, hence the subscribers to our loan need not be terrified. Mr. BENJAMIN judges from what he would do under the circumstances, and what both he and Mr. DAVIS have done, viz., *repudiated.*

We should rather think that European subscribers to the Southern loan would be alarmed; if Mr. BENJAMIN thinks it natural for the North to repudiate, will he not think it natural for the South to do likewise?

The American people may in fact derive great satisfaction from the document in question. It bears upon its face the stamp of desperation. The circular concludes with an energetic appeal to European bankers to avoid meddling in a Northern loan, and is expressed in these words:—

"If the capitalists of Europe withhold further "supplies, the resources of the United States are "so far exhausted as to render the restoration of "peace certain at no distant day. It is in the "power of the same capitalists, by furnishing the "means for the gratification of the insane passions "of the North, to plunge the borrowers into irre-"trievable bankruptcy, and to render certain the "loss of all their own investments, past as well as "future."

The words are fairly a prayer to avoid the loan, but it will have no effect; and even if it should, the Northern patriotic bankers will supply any deficiency demanded without the aid of foreign capitalists.

☞—The skaters in Troy, New York, have already organized their skating clubs for the winter. Willard Gay is President.

NAGLEE WRITES ANOTHER LETTER.

It is a remarkable fact, and one worthy of notice that, immediately upon certain officers being mustered out of service, they discover the war has been conducted on a false plan, and that the election of General MCCLELLAN will remedy the evil. Of course we do not mean to insinuate that the loss of their positions had anything to do with their sudden change in opinions; but we only regret that they had not discovered the error of their way until the Government discovered the imbecility of their actions.

HENRY M. NAGLEE, after having annihilated, in his own opinion, Judge KELLEY to his satisfaction, by the original and gentlemanly plan of violent abuse and threats of "personal meetings," now proceeds to write another very voluminous epistle, giving aid and comfort to the traitors of Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, and such information as is possible to their friends on the other side of the lines.

General NAGLEE favors the election of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, of course, and announces authoritatively that MCCLELLAN "can send properly *authorized* persons to Richmond," in order to procure a cessation of hostilities. Mr. NAGLEE entirely forgets, if he ever knew, that such action on the part of the Government would amount in the eyes of Europe to a recognition of the Southern nationality; and, in case of our supplications for peace being rejected, as they undoubtedly would be, that foreign powers would allow the Confederacy to take its place among the family of nations. This is not very encouraging to those who desire Union more than peace.

Mr. NAGLEE then proceeds to paraphrase the Chicago platform, especially the plank referring to the four years of war being a failure, and to give to the Rebels such information as may encourage them to continue the war. Speaking of the West, he says:—"The "Western people feel the effects of the exhaus-"tion, already carried to such an extent that "many of their farms are abandoned, and those "that are not abandoned are only worked by "the old men and women."

This is, undoubtedly, injurious to our cause abroad, and we doubt not that it will so please our Rebel opponents that it will be republished in the Richmond papers, and inserted in the next circular which issues from the pen of Mr. BENJAMIN, as another proof of national bankruptcy. But, besides its being injurious to our cause, the statement is deliberately *false.* It needs but a glance at the number of votes polled in the Western States in 1860, and those polled in 1863, to prove that this announcement has no foundation in fact. The number of votes actually polled show an increase during the last four years, an unanswerable proof of the abundance of citizens at home; and this in States where soldiers do not vote, as in Indiana.

Mr. NAGLEE goes on to state that "the Army of the Potomac has lost 140,000 men, and will winter before Richmond." The loss given is a gross exaggeration, and the fact of wintering before Richmond is by no means a certainty, or even a probability.

He says "Missouri is overrun," while in truth PRICE is terribly beaten, and has fled the State. "The Mississippi river is of no use." This we will not condescend to contradict. No intelligent person will believe such a bare-faced assertion; and, finally, "we may well fear that the Army of the Cumberland will winter in Tennessee." To any one professing a military education to make such an assertion, must either be imputed to lamentable ignorance or wilful falsity.

The whole letter is written not only against the Administration, but against the nation; and the nation will hold the writer and his party responsible for the injury which he has desired to inflict.

A REFRACTORY LEGISLATURE.

The Alabama State Solons were recently summoned to Montgomery by Governor WATTS, for the purpose of acting upon certain suggestions which his Excellency deemed it proper to make respecting State and "Confederate" Government. At his call they came, and when he sent in his messages some sat and listened to their reading, while others went to sleep, and still others, according to the Mobile *News*, chose rather to "imbibe" from a barrel of "red-eye" which found its way into the hall, than from the prosy documents of the Governor. Great things were expected from this assembling of the Alabama lawgivers. Cuffee says, "Blessed am dey dat 'spec nuffin, for dey wont be dis'pinted," but WATTS does not belong to this class, and he was disappointed.

He talked to them about perfecting a militia bill—the lawgivers were not in a military mood, and paid no attention to the militia; and WATTS is helpless, not having the power of ordering a squad from one county to another.

He wanted to get hold of some idle money in the treasury, but the sages couldn't see the point, and WATTS' pockets remain empty.

He begged them to repair certain, and finish other railroads, but in a spirit of raillery they declined to notice this request.

He implored them to look after the defenses of the State, but they, not having the fear of FARRAGUT or SHERMAN before their eyes, ignored the timely suggestion, and left the Governor to take care of the Yankees as best he may.

From the hour when that suggestion was made, moody brows and angry glances filled the halls of the Capitol, and WATTS was a doomed man.

Having done nothing, and having nothing to do which they would do, the members concluded to adjourn their extra session; but with a due respect, spiced strongly with sarcasm, they appointed a committee to inquire of His Excellency whether he had anything further to communicate. On this the Governor returnished them with his previous messages, and frankly told them that they had utterly failed to do what ought to be done.

Hereupon the lawgivers grew belligerent and saucy, and some of them were for returning the scolding document to its author, enclosed in a blank envelope.

But the last and most important subject, respecting the increase of "whisky mills," was the very last one which he should have presented to a Legislature. THOMAS H. WATTS may be a great man, doubtless he is, but he has not studied human nature, especially Southern human nature, else he would have avoided carefully any interference with those Alabama distilleries. There he touched the Legislature on a tender point. He evidently was seeking to deprive the members of their right to indulge in old and new rye. He was trampling on a sacred privilege, one which has been their pride and boast from time immemorial. How then could he imagine that for a moment they would entertain such a monstrous proposition as that which looked to the decrease of Alabama whisky making?

Aside from the humorous character of the proceedings, there was one phase which deserves more than a passing notice. We refer to the following remarks on the subject by the Mobile *News*:—

"Thus ended the extra session, without the "passage of any law looking to the better pro-"tection or defense of the State against the "common enemy. The stupid resolutions and "speeches of the reconstruction, State-negoti-"ating members, have been published for the en-"joyment of the Yankees, and will remain as "enduring monuments of their want of patriot-"ism and discretion long after the authors shall "have been buried under the overwhelming scorn "of an indignant people."

The refusal of the Legislature to act on Governor WATTS' suggestions shows an indifference to State affairs which does not speak well for Confederate success. The spirit of reconstruction or a return to the Union is working slowly but surely among the people of the South; and a few more vigorous blows from our armies will develop it to an extent which will alarm DAVIS, and convince him that the "United South," of which he has so frequently vaunted, no longer exists save in imagination.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The Presidential election is drawing near. But a few more days will elapse before the people will be required to decide who shall preside over, and what policy shall govern, their political affairs for another four years. No one can possibly overestimate the momentous character of the issues which depend on the choice to be made in November proximo.

It becomes all good citizens, therefore, to have a clear and sober understanding of the situation of the country, and to cast their ballots accordingly. Passion and prejudice should have nothing to do with the matter. Even any motive of temporary and accidental private interest should not be allowed to influence the action of the voter. The desire to save the unity of the nation, and to transmit it unimpaired to the latest posterity, should actuate every honest and devoted patriot.

In order, then, to arrive at an intelligent comprehension of the question that is to be determined by the popular suffrage, every one should endeavor to gain a just idea of the prime, central point of difference between the parties that are mutually contending for the votes of the people.

We undertake to say that the paramount, the vital, the all-absorbing matter in controversy is the salvation of the Union; and that the only essential difference in dispute between the party of the Administration and their opponents is as to the manner and mode of concluding a peace.

We have General MCCLELLAN's letter accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention, for assurance that he holds the restoration of the Union as the only condition of peace, and that he will prosecute the war until that end is attained. President LINCOLN likewise insists on the re-establishment of the Union as a *sine qua non* of pacification.

But while General MCCLELLAN and the President agree substantially in the particular just recited, they diverge widely when they come to the question of the mode of effecting their common object. General MCCLELLAN must be presumed to accept the platform of the Convention which nominated him for the Presidency, in the absence of any positive repudiation of it. In his letter of acceptance he does not declare himself opposed to the plan of a cessation of hostilities for the purpose of an armistice and negotiation for peace; and he must, therefore, be understood as tacitly approving of that plan. If he really did not regard it as wise, honorable, or expedient, he should have said so; and we have too much faith in the personal integrity of MCCLELLAN as a man to persuade ourselves that he would have hesitated or failed to reject that proposition of the Chicago Convention, if he sincerely esteemed it to be essentially objectionable, and meant to discard it in practice.

But while President LINCOLN says that he will not make peace with the Rebels, except on the condition of the restoration of the Union, he distinctly asserts his purpose to assent to no armistice for the negotiation of peace through a convention or otherwise, and he has given the whole country an explicit and cogent argument in vindication of his resolution not to agree to any such peace measures. This argument is to be found in his letter, under date of August 26, 1863, to the Springfield and Syracuse Conventions, and we quote the following passage, as affording the most powerful reasons against the plan of negotiation suggested by the Chicago Convention, and to which its candidates are committed. Mr. LINCOLN said:—

"Suppose refugees from the South and peace "men of the North get together in convention, "and frame and proclaim a compromise embrac-"ing a restoration of the Union. In what way "can that compromise be used to keep LEE's army "out of Pennsylvania? MEADE's army can keep "LEE's army out of Pennsylvania, and, I think, "can ultimately drive it out of existence. But "no paper compromise to which the controllers "of LEE's army are not agreed can at all affect "that army. In an effort at such a compromise "we would waste time, which the enemy would "improve to our disadvantage; and that would "be all.

"A compromise, to be effective, must be made "either with those who control the Rebel army, "or with the people, first liberated from the "domination of that army by the success of our "own army. Now, allow me to assure you that "no word or intimation from that Rebel army, or "from any of the men controlling it, in relation "to any peace compromise, has ever come to my "knowledge or belief. All changes and insinua-"tions to the contrary are deceptive and ground-"less. And I promise you that if any such pro-"position shall hereafter come, it shall not be "rejected and kept a secret from you. I freely "acknowledge myself to be the servant of the "people, according to the bond of service, the "United States Constitution; and that, as such, "I am responsible to them."

JUDGE BREWER, OF MARYLAND.

We regret to notice the death of Judge NICHOLAS BREWER, of Annapolis, Md., which occurred on the 16th instant. From the first moment of the Rebellion, Judge BREWER cut loose from all sympathy and association with the slave power, and declared himself unreservedly and unconditionally on the side of his country. He it was that saved Annapolis from destruction when the Union forces appeared before the town in April, 1861, on their way to Washington; and by his nerve and determined courage intimidated the secessionists of Annapolis, who were counselling resistance to the landing of troops under General BUTLER. In her hour of trial the country has had no more ardent and enthusiastic supporter than this noble man—ready at all times and in all places to advocate her cause, and to denounce her enemies in the garb of sympathizers with the Rebellion.

In 1837 he was appointed Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland. Under seven notice, and which created a high feeling both among the members and the citizens of Montgomery: this was the offering of a resolution by Mr. PARSONS, "tendering con-"ciliatory terms to the Federals, and asking "for a cessation of hostilities." The resolution being honestly introduced by Mr. PARSONS, caused a great sensation; and judging by the bitter denunciations of the Alabama papers, both of the motion and its mover, we strongly suspect that it had a wholesome influence on many of the members and the people. It is ominous, and portends injury to the Rebel cause, as is intimated in the following the revised Constitution of 1851 he was elected, without opposition, Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, re-elected in 1861, and continued in office by the new Constitution of Maryland as a free State, just going into effect.

Judge BREWER was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and exhibited in his life and death the highest type of the patriot and Christian. The death of such a man, in times like these, when his influence was so powerful for the right, is indeed a public calamity.

From his youth the character of Judge BREWER was governed by the strong, distinctive features which marked it to the last; and a familiar incident in the early history of Annapolis illustrates these characteristics. When the British fleet anchored off Annapolis, a proposition was made by some prominent citizens to represent to the Admiral the defenseless condition of the town, and ask that it should be respected as an unarmed place. The ineffable disgrace of such a course was averted by the indignation of a few choice spirits, who, led and encouraged by young BREWER, dissolved the meeting which had been called to consider the proposition.

THE SOLDIERS' TICKETS, POLL BOOKS, ETC.—We would impress upon those whose duty it is to attend to it to forward a sufficient supply of tickets, poll books, and other papers to the men in the field. We know of one battery which had over one hundred voters in it, who had no opportunity to exercise the right on account of the want of tickets. As it requires *one* poll book for *each* county, and twenty-five men to represent as many different counties, *at least that many poll books should be sent to each detached company,* for it requires as many poll books for one detached company as it does for a full regiment if all the men vote.

☞ "OUR NATIONAL CONFLICT."

By invitation of the UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,

REV. BISHOP M. SIMPSON, D.D.,

Will deliver his lecture on "OUR NATIONAL CONFLICT," in the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31,

At a quarter to 8 o'clock.

This Lecture has been delivered before large audiences in other cities, and is regarded as one of Bishop Simpson's finest efforts.

Tickets 25 Cents. For sale at Martien's, No. 606 Chesnut street; at Perkinpine & Higgins', No. 56 N. Fourth street; and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.

Proceeds for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. 10-26-4t

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
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P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Bargains in Clothing.
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At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
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No. 609 Chesnut street,
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Jones' Clothing, S. E. Cor. Seventh and MARKET.

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Pure Old Port.
For Medicinal Purposes,
always on hand.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Fourth.

WANTS.

WANTED—FORTY (40) CARPENTERS.—Apply immediately. SPEAKMAN, 10-19-2t* BEACH and COATES Streets.

WANTED—TWENTY (20) WHITEWASHERS. Apply immediately. SPEAKMAN, 10-29-2t* BEACH and COATES Streets.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN West Walnut or Locust or Arch, or Chesnut Street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-8

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO RENT.—THE SECOND FLOOR, No. 16 S. Front Street, 200 feet deep. Also, a store on Letitia street. Apply to JOHN B. LOVE, 10-29-3t* No. 16 S. FRONT Street.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY EVENING, A red leather Pocket-book, containing about $30 in greenbacks, gold ring, and papers valuable only to the owner. The finder can retain the money, and return the pocketbook to No. 400 S. WHARVES. 10*

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 28th inst., while going from Bank and Market streets to the West Jersey ferry, a half-dozen silver Table Spoons, Stamped M. L. R. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling at WM. H. GRUNDY'S, No. 325 Market street.*

JACKSON'S RESTAURANT, Southeast corner SIXTH and ARCH Streets.

FROM A PARSON.

While noisy bipeds shout for Abe or Mac,
He mine the task to praise a well-cook'd smack:
Ans point each suffering pilgrim to the place
Where Jackson greets his guests with jocund face.

There, wiser mortals most do congregate,
To test the merits of a stew or steak,
Or quaff its liquors rare, and sparkling ale,
Or what you will—there's no such word as fail!
Remember JACKSON'S, SIXTH and ARCH. 10-29-6t

ATLANTIC FOR NOVEMBER!

30 CENTS! 30 CENTS! 30 CENTS!

PITCHER'S,

10-28-2t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.
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NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
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FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
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CONTAINS $3,000,000 WORTH.
CONTAINS $3,000,000 WORTH.
CONTAINS $3,000,000 WORTH.

FOR SALE.—NO PERSON WISHING TO purchase Real Estate, allow the opportunity to pass by. Call at once. Always one hundred freeholds on hand, of which, in case of purchase, immediate possession can be had, or very soon.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

Office hours, from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—Parties desirous of disposing of Real Estate quickly can find the very best first-class Real Estate Agency in this city, by calling on GEORGE C. MILLER, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street. No occasion to sacrifice property at public sale.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS side-yard Dwelling, on Seventh, above Spring Garden street. Twelve rooms. Lot 44 feet front by 90 feet deep. Price $11,000. Immediate possession.

Neat Dwelling (now empty), No. 715 Brown street, twelve rooms. Lot 18 by 80 feet. Price $4000.

Brick and Dwellings, with attics, Nos. 708 and 710 Brown street. Lots 18 by 80 feet. Price $5000.

SPLENDID SIDE-YARD DWELLING, east side of Franklin street, above Poplar. Twelve rooms. Price $11,000.

Very superior built Dwelling, east side of Franklin street, north of Poplar. Twelve rooms. Price $10,000.

Four elegant side-yard Dwellings, on Fifteenth street, above Oxford. Lots 24 by 100 feet. Twelve rooms. Price $5000 each.

THREE ELEGANT DWELLINGS ON Brown street, west of Sixteenth. Double front doors and wide halls. Lots 16 by 80 to a street. Price $3800 each.

First-class large double Mansion on Chesnut street. Has large side-yard, and lot 172 feet deep to a street. Sixteen rooms. Price $10,000.

SPLENDIDLY BUILT BROWN STONE front Dwelling on Spruce street, west of Seventeenth. Price $22,000.

Elegant four-story Dwelling, on Vine street, west of Seventeenth, marble up to first story. Lot 22 by 125 feet, to a street. Price $10,500.

NEAT DWELLING, NORTH SIDE OF Arch street, west of Twenty-first. Four-story. Lot 13 by 105 feet. Price $3600.

Well-built, neat four-story Dwelling, No. 1708 Race street. Fifteen rooms. Lot 22 by 160 feet. Price $9000. Immediate possession.

Very beautifully located three quarter Dwelling, No. 1606 Summer street. Lot and buildings 78 feet front; depth 111 feet to Spring street. Price $11,000. Possession given.

VERY ELEGANT, DELIGHTFULLY located Dwelling, south side of Green street, west of Twenty-third. Twelve rooms. Lot 18 by 117. Price $5500. Possession given.

Neat Dwelling, No. 218 N. Twelfth street. Price $3500. To see it call any day at 2 o'clock. Now empty.

Splendid mansion, north side of Green street, west of Twenty-second. Lot 55 by 170 feet deep. Price $15,000. Now empty.

OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M.

NEAT DWELLINGS, SOUTH SIDE OF Spring Garden street, west of Thirteenth. Prices $9000 and $14,500.

Elegant marble front side-yard Dwelling, south side of Green street, west of Fifteenth, first house east of the church. Price $11,000. Now empty.

Splendid new Dwelling, south side of Cestnut street, west of Nineteenth. Price $6500. Now empty.

TWO NEAT THREE-STORY DWELLings, Twentieth street, above Coates, having three-story back buildings. Lots 18 by 100. Price $3300 each.

Three splendidly built new side-yard Dwellings, south side of Green street, west of Nineteenth. Price $12,000. Immediate possession.

NEAT DWELLING, No. 1214 MOUNT Vernon street. Twelve rooms. Lot 18 by 90. Price $5000.

Store and Dwelling, No. 2404 Callowhill street. Lot 16 by 90 feet to a street. Price $2350 clear.

Neat Dwelling, east side of Franklin, above Poplar, twelve rooms. Price $5500, clear.

Very excellent Business Stand, No. 119 Arch street, three stories all through. Lot 17 by 101 feet deep. Price $4700. Now empty.

OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M.

ELEGANT DWELLING ON ELEVENTH street, south of Melon. Brown stone trimmings and mastic front. Lot 17 by 80. Price $6500.

Very superior built Dwelling, No. 815 N. Tenth street, twelve rooms. Lot 17 by 120 feet deep to a street. Price $6700, clear. Immediate possession.

Splendid Business Stand, N.E. corner of Sixth and Buttonwood streets. Lot 20 by 90 feet. Three stories all through. Price $8000. Only $3000 wanted.

EXCELLENT BAKERY, NO. 329 S. Third street. Price $3000.

Neat Dwelling, No. 757 S. Sixteenth street. Price $3000.

Very excellent Dwelling, No. 1012 Lombard street. Price $4700, clear. Possession given.

FOR SALE.—SEVENTH STREET, above Green.—Very neat, elegantly located two-and-a-half story Dwelling. Seven rooms. Lot 18 by 80 feet. Price $3500, clear. Immediate possession.

Three neat Dwellings, on the west side of Marshall street, above Master. Twelve rooms. Lots 16 and 17 feet front, by 90 and 93 feet deep. Prices $3100 to $3500, clear.

Nine elegant new Houses, east side of Franklin street, above Oxford. Price $3300 each.

Two neat Dwellings, now empty, Master street, west of Thirteenth; twelve rooms. Lots 17 by 85. Price $3900, clear.

NEAT SIX-ROOMED DWELLING, No. 573 Larch street. (Larch street is west of Tenth and above Wharton.) Lot 16 by 40. Price $1850.

Splendid Dwelling, Twentieth street, above Coates. Three story front and back buildings; gas fixtures, and handsomely painted. Everything in good order. Lot 18 by 90 feet deep. Price $4000; only $1000 cash required. Possession soon.

Also, two others in the same row as the above for $3800 each. Lots 18 by 90.

NEAT, SIX-ROOMED DWELLING, east side of Quince street, second door below Walnut. (Quince street is west of Eleventh.) Price $3200, clear.

Neat eight-roomed Dwelling, south side of Brown street, west of Judson; lot 14 by 69. Price $4000; subject to $60 ground-rent.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M.

Call or send for New Monthly Catalogue.

LARGE DWELLING, NORTH SIDE OF Arch street, east of Sixth street. Would make a splendid store. Lot 25 by 180 feet deep to Cherry street, with excellent stable and coach house on that front. Price $20,000. Possession given in 60 days.

Great Sacrifice.—Three five-roomed dwellings, on Parrish street (Kensington, near Frankford road). Lot 10 by 70. Price $2000, clear for all.

NEAT ELIGIBLY LOCATED DWELLing, No. 404 S. Twelfth street; lot 24 feet front. Immediate possession.

Second Mortgage Coverlets at a sacrifice positively.

MILLER,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

Call or send for New Monthly Catalogue.

One splendid Odd Fellows' Cemetery Lot, $60.

SACRIFICED POSITIVELY, NEAT eight-roomed dwelling, No. 141 Cherry street. Price $3000, clear.

Neat, desirable Dwelling, No. 1340 Columbia avenue. Eight rooms. Beautiful location. Price $2400. Immediate possession.

BARGAINS.—$3000 will purchase property, No. 118 Brown street. Good for six rooms. Lot 16 by 80. Only $1500 cash required.

Modern Stores and Dwellings, Second and Diamond streets. Stores and Dwelling, below Fourth and Fitzwater. Lot 24 feet front on Second, and 200 feet on Diamond to Perry street. Price $2100, subject to $204 ground-rent. Three fronts.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE.—SIX-roomed Dwelling, No. 719 Jefferson street, $1700, clear. Bargain, positively. Dwelling, No. 1530 Citron street. Lot 16 by 60, with house on rear. $1700, clear. Besides hundreds of other bargains.

Call or send for New Monthly Catalogue.

FOR SALE.—ELIGIBLY LOCATED Store and Dwelling, No. 156 N. Sixth street. Lot nearly 100 feet deep to a street. Price $6000. Besides hundreds of other properties. Immediate possession.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M.

GREAT SACRIFICES.—EXCELLENT Dwelling, No. 912 N. Front street. Lot 20 by 80. Price $1800.

Excellent Bakery, No. 850 Lawrence street, and No. 855 Orchard street, in the rear. Price $3000 clear.

Nearly new seven-roomed Dwelling, No. 816 Tasker street. Lot 16 by 120. Price $3000 clear.

Neat new dwelling, No. 1845 Morrine street; lot 16 by 60. Price $2200 clear. Now empty.

NEAT EXCELLENT DWELLING, Marshall street, above Parrish. Price $3500. Eight rooms.

Neat six-roomed Dwelling, No. 2105 Winter street. Lot 14 by 45 feet. Price $1500.

Neat seven-roomed Dwelling, No. 1519 Wood street. Lot 14 by 50 feet. Price $1700.

FINE CLOTHING,

REAL ESTATE! REAL ESTATE!
REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.
REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.
FARMS. FARMS. FARMS.
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FARMS. FARMS. FARMS.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS FARM of 62 acres, only one mile from West Chester. Very superior improvements. Price $25,000. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Very superior Farm of 65 acres, just outside of the borough limits of West Chester. Fine large Mansion, Barn, &c. A No. 1 land. Price $18,000.

Very excellent Farm of 50 acres; has no improvements, but a number of choice building lots; only one mile from West Chester. Price $300 per acre.

NEAT FARM OF 120 ACRES, NEAR same locality as the above. Price $150 per acre.

First-rate Farm of 83 acres, three miles from West Chester; good improvements, and on a public road. Price $200 per acre.

Very excellent Farm of 140 acres, only 1½ miles from a station on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, about twenty miles from the city; has good improvements, new barn, &c. Price $90 per acre.

SUPERIOR FARM OF 157 ACRES; first-rate land, and splendid improvements; situated in Marlborough township, Chester county, about twenty-two miles from the city. Price $120 per acre.

Neat Farm of 127 acres, 2½ miles from Kilview station, on the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad. Price $70 per acre.

NEAT FARM OF 75 ACRES, 1½ MILES from Tomlinsonville station, on Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad. Price $100 per acre.

Very neat Farm of 119 acres, in West Nottingham, near Oxford borough, Chester county, at the very low figure of $60.

Besides a great number of others, information of which can be had at the office. GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

Call or send for New Monthly Catalogue.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS FARM of 154 acres on the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, in Bucks county, only three miles south of Trenton; station adjoins the place; excellent and substantial improvements, surrounded by evergreen and other shade trees; also, a great number of different kinds of fruit trees; also, choice grape vines, &c.; altogether one of the most desirable farms now offered. Price $135 per acre. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF OVER 200 acres, two miles from Da Costa station, Camden and Atlantic railroad. Will be sold a sacrifice, positively.

SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS FARM, TEN miles from the city, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, containing 60 acres. Price $20,000.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Real Estate Agent and Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS A No. 1 Farm of 200 acres, near Downingtown, Chester county. Excellent improvements, &c. Price $21,500. This is an extraordinary opportunity to get a good farm.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

OFFICE OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID MANSION and Farm of 83 acres, five miles from Bristol. Elegantly located. The Mansion was built by one of the firm of Stewart & Co., New York. Farming utensils, &c., go with the title. Price $19,000.

First-class Farm of 44 acres, only half a mile from the station at Trenton, on the Pennsylvania side. Has excellent large frame improvements. Price $10,000. Immediate possession.

MILLER,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

N. B.—All the country property advertised by me (at any time) is always first-class, as I take no other kind to dispose of.

Call or send for New Monthly Catalogue.

A NEAT, LARGE MANSION AT Duy's lane station, Germantown; contains twelve rooms, five on first floor; stable, coach-house, elegant garden. Lot 142 feet front by 318 feet deep to a street. Price $8000.

MILLER,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE.—LARGE FACTORY, NEAR Germantown, on the Railroad. Large Lot, with Switch to connect with Railroad. Stream of water runs through the premises. Steam Engine, Shafting and all complete. Large Fledding, &c. Possession given. Price $10,000, clear.

NEAT COUNTRY-SEAT OF 18 ACRES, on the Haverford road, 4½ miles from the Market street bridge. For sale or exchange.

NEAT NEARLY NEW DWELLINGS, north side of Brandywine street, west of Twentieth. Price $3000 each.

Besides millions of dollars' worth of other property, consisting of first-class Farms (no others), Mansions, Country-Seats, &c., all within thirty miles of the city.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

OFFICE OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M.

Call or send for New Monthly Catalogue.

FOR SALE, ELEGANT, ENTIRELY New Dwellings, Nos. 1301, 1303, 1305, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1325, and 1327 N. Twelfth street. All three-story front, and having large three-story double back buildings, with all the modern improvements in full. Prices $4700 to $7200. Lots 17 feet 6 inches by 97 feet deep.

Also, the first four new properties on the north side of Thompson street, east of Twelfth, one of which is a Store and Dwelling. Lots 17 feet 6 inches by 65 feet deep. Price $4300 each.

Broad street, south of Oxford, west side, are four neat four-story, new side yard Dwellings. Price $12,000 each.

Broad street, south of Oxford, west side, are two neat four-story Dwellings, having Picton stone front up to the first story. Lots 30 feet front by 200 feet deep to a street. Price $10,000 each—$7000 can remain.

Besides millions of dollars' worth of other property. Every person wishing to purchase Real Estate should call at once. Call or send for New Monthly Catalogue.

OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—One 80 by 180 feet, at $1 per foot.
One 100 by 100 feet, at $1 per foot.
One 125 by 100 feet, at $1 per foot.
All corner lots. But little money required.

FOR SALE.—EXCELLENT STAND FOR business. Good Store and Dwelling, with bake house attached and stable in the rear. Situate corner of Tenth and Mount Vernon streets. Price low, and immediate possession.

C. F. FOLWELL & SONS, No. 32 North FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE.—NORTH BROAD STREET

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

DEMOCRATIC BALLOTING AMONG THE DEAD SOLDIERS.

From the Tribune.

"Father," said young Jerry, as they walked along, taking care to keep at arm's-length, and to have the stool well between them, "what's a Resurrection Man?"

Mr. Cruncher came to a stop on the pavement before he answered, "How should I know?"

"I thought you knowed everything, father," said the artless boy.

"Hem! Well," returned Mr. Cruncher, going in again, and hitting off his hat to give his spikes free play, "he's a tradesman."

"What's his goods, father?" asked the brisk young Jerry.

"His goods," said Mr. Cruncher, after turning it over in his mind, "is a branch of scientific goods."

"Persons' bodies, ain't it, father?" asked the lively boy.

"I believe it is something of that sort," said Mr. Cruncher.

"Oh, father, I should so like to be a Resurrection Man when I'm quite growed up!"

Mr. Cruncher was soothed, but shook his head in a grave and moral way, "It depends upon how you develop your talents. Be careful to develop your talents and never to say no more than you can help to nobody, and there's no telling at the present time what you may come to be fit for."

Unhappy child! that your ambition to desecrate the rights of the dead budded in the un-McClellanized year 1780! Had you lived in 1864 your professions might have full-blown into the Warwickian, king-making dignity of electing a Disunion President with the ballots of soldiers who have died in battle for the Union. The political resurrection of the battle-fields of Virginia! Jerry Cruncher, Jr., think of what you have lost!

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—THURSDAY'S MOVEMENT.

From the Times.

The official bulletin of this morning contains news of an important movement made towards the left, or towards the Southside railroad, by two corps of our army, on Thursday. General Grant moved out in this direction with a view of testing the strength of the enemy's line and works in this locality, and perhaps with other views which have not yet reached their consummation.

We had news two days ago that the Rebels, doubtless in anticipation of this movement, had been massing their troops on our left; and General Grant says that at every point reconnoitred the enemy was found intrenched and his works manned. In the evening the Rebels attacked Hancock vigorously, but the latter gained a decided success, repulsing them and holding possession of the field until midnight. It is evident, however, that it was not Grant's design to make a general assault upon the enemy's works, for he withdrew his army from the advanced positions to which it had been pushed.

General Grant, however, adds in his brief report:—"I shall keep our troops out where they are until towards noon to-morrow (Friday), in hopes of inviting an attack." We are not yet informed whether the Rebels accepted the invitation.

We have pointed out more than once a characteristic of Grant's strategy, which has appeared frequently since his army reached the south side of the James, and which crops out in the sentence we have just quoted. He has moved again and again so as to compel the enemy to attack him—to be the attacking party.

He has succeeded in this strategy admirably; for in each instance of the enemy's assault we have won the most decisive victories over him. Latterly, Lee has been somewhat chary of these attacks, but Grant has by no means given up his purpose of so manœuvring our forces as to compel him to continue them. The present movement may yet have that ultimatum.

CALL THE ROLLS INSTANTLY.

From the Tribune.

Men like Belmont don't bet, as he is said to have been betting on McClellan for three weeks past, without being in possession of information which gives them assurance of winning. Until the sacrilegious and treasonable fraud on which McClellan managers have reposed their hopes is fully developed, the Unionists throughout New York must double their guards. Without the loss of another day, the duty of canvassing the towns and wards must be performed.

Vigilance committees, composed of men of nerve and familiar with their districts, must be immediately organized all over the State. WE MUST BE PREPARED TO SUPPRESS FRAUDS.

But now, this very day, let the township and ward committees throughout New York have accurate lists of the Union voters of last year made up from the poll-books of 1863—add to them all names that should have been on them, and to these, all the numerous conversions of this year—and then let the committees pledge themselves to their sacred cause, that not one Union man in the township or ward shall fail to cast his vote.

Friends, we may be reposing in fancied security on a mine. Turn out—double your guards. Call the rolls—summon the absent—demand the sick—galvanize the careless—get every voter into the ranks, and then drive this party of forgery and perjury into their last ditch.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER

All Persons from the Insurgent States to be Registered Before the Election.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, October 28, 1864.—Satisfactory information has been received by the Major-General commanding that Rebel agents in Canada design to send into the United States and colonize at different points large numbers of refugees, deserters, and enemies of the Government, with a view to vote at the approaching Presidential election; and it is not unlikely, when this service to the Rebel cause has been performed, that they may be organized for the purpose of shooting down peaceable citizens and plundering private property, as in the recent predatory incursions on the Detroit river and at St. Albans. Against these meditated outrages on the purity of the elective franchise, and these nefarious acts of robbery, incendiarism, and murder, it is the determination of the Major-General commanding to guard by every possible precaution, and to visit on the perpetrators, if they shall be detected, the most signal and summary punishment.

All the classes of persons enumerated, whether citizens of insurgent States, who have been in the Rebel service or engaged in acts of hostility to the Government, deserters from the military service of the United States, or men drafted or subject to draft, who have fled to evade their duty to their country, are liable to punishment for the crimes they have already committed, and no effort will be spared to arrest them. For this purpose all provost marshals and their deputies within this department are commanded to exercise all possible vigilance, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to detect persons coming into the United States for the purpose of voting or of committing depredations on private property, and to prevent their escape; and it is earnestly recommended to the electors of the States in this department to take, within their respective election districts, such measures as may be required for their own security, and to aid the military authorities in frustrating the designs of Rebel agents and emissaries, or in bringing the perpetrators to punishment.

Should any of these malefactors succeed in perpetrating their crimes, effective measures will be taken to prevent their return to Canada, and for this purpose special directions will be given, and suitable guards for the frontier will be provided before the day of election.

As a further precaution, all persons from the insurgent States, now within the department, or who may come within it on or before the third of November proximo, are hereby required to report themselves for registry on or before that day; and all such persons coming within the department after that day will report immediately on their arrival. Those who fail to comply with this requirement will be regarded as spies or emissaries of the insurgent authorities at Richmond, and will be treated accordingly.

The registry in this city will be at the headquarters of Major-General John J. Peck, second in command in the department, at No. 37 Bleecker street, and in all other places out of the city at the offices of the nearest provost marshals. The registry will contain a complete description of the persons reporting, and also their places of residence, which must not be changed without notice at the place of registry.

By command of Major-General Dix.

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official—CHARLES TEMPLE DIX, Major and Aid-de-Camp.

OBITUARY.

The Very Rev. D. W. Cahill, D.D.

A private telegram from Boston, Massachusetts, announces the sad intelligence—sad to all Irish Catholics, at least—that the eminent divine and profound scholar, the Very Rev. D. W. Cahill, D. D., is no more. This will astonish many of our readers, for very few of them knew of his illness. He died at Boston on last Thursday, October 27, where he had been staying for some weeks. He went there to lecture for a charitable purpose, but took sick quite suddenly and never recovered. His disease was a softening of the brain, having been sunstruck in Brooklyn last summer, from the effects of which he never quite recovered.

The subject of this sketch was about sixty-five years of age, and was a native of Queens county, Ireland. Dr. Cahill was, by his mother's side, of Spanish extraction. His *physique* would indicate as much. In stature, he was beyond the ordinary size of man, being about six feet five inches in height. He was originally intended for the army; but a more glorious field of operations was his destiny. He rejected the physical, and enlisted in the spiritual army of the Lord; and while a mere youth entered upon his studies for the sacred ministry. He studied at Carlow College for some time; after which he went to a Jesuit institution, where he won much distinction. In due time he entered Maynooth College, where he read a full course of theology and philosophy, under the distinguished Dr. Delahogue and Dr. McHale, now Archbishop of Tuam.

In Hebrew he had few equals, and in Greek, French, German, and Italian he excelled all others in the college. After completing his course of studies in Maynooth, he was elected to the Dunboyne establishment of Maynooth, where he spent some additional years perfecting himself in theology and ecclesiastical history. In due time he was ordained priest, and has been more or less before the public as a controversialist ever since. He has held some high positions in the Irish Church. He was selected for the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in Carlow College when it was under the charge of the distinguished Dr. Doyle.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Dr. Cahill by the Pope's own hands, an honor seldom bestowed upon a priest. The Doctor was also a great chemist, having studied that science from Dr. Barker, of Trinity College, Dublin. He was also a famous astronomer, and for some years delivered annually courses of lectures on this science to students in Dublin. His astronomical apparatus, which he brought to this country with him, cost several thousand dollars, and is, perhaps, next to that of the late General Mitchell's, the best in this country. He came to this country in the fall of 1859, and has remained here ever since, lecturing for himself and charitable institutions.

No lecturer has ever drawn together such large audiences as Dr. Cahill, and no one has given so much talents and time, or was the means of putting so much money into the treasuries of religious institutions as he. No other lecturer in this country could have drawn such a number of people to hear him. His sermons were always very forcible and argumentative. He was a man of fine intellect, of profound learning and fine social qualities, which endeared him to all who knew him. In him the Catholic Church has lost one of her brightest ornaments and foremost scholars. His funeral will probably take place from Boston, on Monday next. A number of the clergy of this city will attend the obsequies.

"SPEEDY AND NOISELESS."

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE!

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

OFFICE, No. 720 CHESNUT ST.,

(Opposite the Masonic Hall).

This Machine is the triumph of perfection in Sewing Machines, combining many rare and valuable improvements not possessed by any other Machine.

Having neither CAM or COG WHEEL, it is emphatically a noiseless machine.

THREE SIZES ARE MANUFACTURED.

FAMILY MACHINE, SMALL MANUFACTURING, AND LARGE MANUFACTURING.

The public are invited to examine this Machine at their Agency,

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Soldiers' Wives and Widows furnished with Machines on accommodating terms. 10-29

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE ARCH.

DRY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

At reduced prices.

BEST MAKES OF BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

CANTON FLANNELS.

ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 50, 55, 65, 75, 80, 90, and 95 cents.

WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 60, 62½, 69, and 70 cents.

ALL-WOOL SHAKER FLANNELS, 85, 90, 95, $1·00, and $1·12½.

RED AND GREY TWILLED FLANNELS.

FINE QUALITY PLAIN RED FLANNELS.

FINE QUALITY 6-4 SHIRTING FLANNELS.

BEST QUALITY AMERICAN CHINTZES.

FINE QUALITY BLACK ALPACAS.

LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, $3·75, $5·00, and $5·50.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HOSIERY,

At reduced prices.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GLOVES,

At reduced prices.

A Large Lot of LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED CLOTH GLOVES.

MISSES' FLEECY-LINED AND CLOTH GLOVES.

KID GLOVES, BEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

A NEW LOT OF LADIES' NECK TIES.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street.

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LYONS BLACK SILK,

MANTILLA VELVET,

From Auction,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

10-13-3t Above Willow.

MERINOES, POPLINS.

Reps, Splendines, Clan Plaids.

Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods.

Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS.

Repellant Cloths.

Gloves, Linens, and White Goods.

Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings.

Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,

10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

COLORED PARAMATTAS,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-27-3t Above Willow.

DRY GOODS.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, from the late cheap New York Auction Sales of Messrs. Van Wyck, Townsend & Co.; also from Messrs. John B. Myers & Co., of this city, the following

CHOICE AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST TO IMPORT!

AT OUR OPENING ON MONDAY,

10 pieces Plaid Poplin Melanges, 62½, worth 87½.

20 pieces all wool Tartan Plaid Poplins. A new and beautiful article, only 87½ cents. Worth $1·20 to import.

20 pieces Empress Cloths, black and colors, $1·25 to $1·62½.

25 pieces Velour Russe Poplins, black and colors, $1·75 worth $2·50.

10 pieces Velour Poplin Cords, $1·40, worth $2. The above Poplins are all double width.

20 pieces Merinoes, new shades, $1·25 to $2·15. Great reduction.

70 pieces Plaid Poplins; 40 per cent. less than cost to import.

26 pieces Figured and Plaid Mohairs; 50 cents. Worth 56 cents. A bargain.

BLACK SILKS.

COLORS IN DRESS SILKS.

We continue to sell our SILKS at these low prices, as we do not wish to disappoint ladies from buying cheap.

BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS.

200 striped Broche Shawls for $5. Cost double to import.

1000 Figured, Colored, Plaid, Woollen Long and Square Shawls, at Bargains.

500 choice and Extra Superfine Black Thibet Shawls.

CHEAP BALMORALS—LINENS.

100 Balmorals, reduced—price $2·62, $3·00, $3·37½.

100 Black and White Plaid Balmorals, $2·75.

500 Balmorals, those handsome ones, $4·75; only price known is $6·00.

600 Balmorals, prices from $5·00 to $14·00, very handsome.

100 pieces Shirting Linens, 30, 62½, 65, 70, 75, 87½, cheap.

SHIRTING CLOTHS—CLOAKING CLOTHS.

We still continue to sell these goods at these low prices to close out.

MEN AND BOYS' CASSIMERES.

The above we have from $1·00 up to $2·25, great reduction from high prices, that's why they sell so fast.

MUSLINS—CALICOES—FLANNELS.

Our Muslins we are selling off fast, at those ruinous low prices.

Williamsville and New York Mills, at competition prices.

Extra good all wool Flannel, 50 cents, we consider a Bargain.

20 pieces slightly soiled Flannel, 75 cents, worth $1·00.

Ballardvale Flannels, 62½, 75, 81, 87½, and $1·00, our usual low prices.

Shaker Flannels, 75c. to $1·00, greatly reduced prices.

Calicoes, 22, 25, 28, and 31c., less than we can buy them now.

We will sell you goods cheap until after the election.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

CHEAP MAMMOTH DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—Selling off low, Hoop Skirts, White Goods, Cambrics, Colored Cambrics 22 cents, Brilliants, Linen Hdkfs., and Shirt Bosoms, a small lot for 25 cents—bargains.

CASSELBERRY,

10 No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

6-4 BLACK

MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-27-3t Above Willow.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,

MERINOES,

ALPACAS,

WOOL DE LAINES &c.,

VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

9 29 3m PHILADELPHIA.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

LARGE STOCK OF

CHOICE FIRST-CLASS

MILLINERY GOODS,

REAL LACES, &c. &c.

GOLD IS OUR STANDARD.

Having purchased at 192, we are enabled to offer Goods very low.

A liberal reduction and discount to the trade. 10-1-stathim

ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-27-3t Above Willow.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK ALPACAS

AND MOHAIRS,

IN MEDIUM AND FINE GRADES,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-27-3t Above Willow.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

190

IS THE BASE WE ARE SELLING

ALL OUR FOREIGN GOODS ON.

And as Gold has now advanced, we are able to offer BETTER BARGAINS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE.

WE OPEN TO-DAY,

Lyons Cloak Velvets, 40-inch.
White Silks for Weddings, &c., &c.
Best Blue Silks in Town.
Best Brown and Wine Shades.
Fine Black Silks, best Silks made.
Widows' Silks, with Purple Edge.
42d Highland Plaid Poplins.
42d Highland Plaid Shawls.
42d Highland Plaid Cloakings.
Frosted Beaver Cloths for Cloaks, &c.
Richest All-Wool Printed De Laines.
Finest Assortment of Dress Goods.
40 Lots Goods from the Lupin's Sale.
Staple Goods to Suit First Families.
Best Blankets, Quilts, Towels, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

P. S.—Wholesale Buyers are invited to examine the New Stock of SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, at prices to suit them. 10-25-mwslm

BLACK SILKS,

OF ALL GRADES,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-27-3t Above Willow.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.

10-7

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

ALL GRADES AND SIZES,

At Reduced Prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-27-3t Above Willow.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA

Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,

N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. WELSH & CO.,

Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES,

Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the

GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,

At the

LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.

9-20-1aths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

10-27-3t Above Willow.

EMBROIDERED CLOTH TABLE, PIANO,

AND

MELODEON COVERS,

The largest assortment to be found in the city,

FOR SALE BY

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

10-15-tuths-6t No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-27-3t Above Willow.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAS FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend-paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the NOBLE AND DELAMATER, DALZELL, McELHENY, McCLINTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HIGHGATE, and KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR,

No. 34 PINE STREET, Room 6.

10-29-1m New York.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 836 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,

ERMINE,

CHINCHILLA,

GERMAN FITCH,

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.]

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting

GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,

Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-29-1m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

s67-wsm 2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-23 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at

MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,

10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 16 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER, . . . Director.

GROVER'S GRAND

GERMAN OPERA.

SEASON OF TEN NIGHTS ONLY.

(Positively limited by engagements to the nights announced, and cannot be extended; nor can any further season of Grand Opera be given during the fall and winter in this city.)

The Director regrets that engagements, embracing all of the principal Academies and Theatres in the East, West, and at New Orleans, prevent the possibility of another season, or extending the present one, during the entire coming term of his contracts and the existence of the present organization.

The Director takes especial pleasure—returning to the field of the first triumphs of German Opera in America—in being able to present

THE LARGEST AND MOST PERFECT

GRAND

GERMAN OPERA COMPANY

IN THE WORLD.

Many of the lovers of German Opera in this city are familiar with the history of the Grand German Opera Company since he has assumed the Direction, which has been one of uninterrupted success; and at the Academy of Music, New York, and the Academy of Music, Boston (where the Company is still engaged), the success has transcended anything hitherto attained by Grand Opera in America.

His especial envoy, Mr. ADOLPH BIRGFELD, has passed the spring and summer at the principal court cities of Europe, engaging for this season several NEW ARTISTS, purchasing for the Director A LARGE AND EXPENSIVE WARDROBE, and OPERAS new to the American stage.

The following artists, eminent in German and Italian Opera, constitute

GROVER'S

GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY,

SEASON OF 1864—'65.

CARL ANSCHUTZ, ... Conductor.

Mad'lle MARIE FREDERICI,
Prima Donna.

Madame JOHANNA ROTTER,
Prima Donna.

Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
Prima Donna.

Mad'lle SOPHIE DEIUBA,
Prima Soubrette, from Imperial Opera House, Vienna.

Mad'lle PAULINE CANISSA,
Prima Soubrette.

Madame ERNESTE LA ROCHE,
Seconda Donna.

Madame PAULINE BERGER,
Seconda Donna.

M. FRANZ HIMMER,
Tenor Robusto.

M. THEODORE HABELMAN,
Tenore Lyric.

Sig. GIUSEPPE TAMARO,
Tenor Lyric, Royal Opera, Milan.

KARL FORMES,
The renowned Basso, his first appearance since his return from Europe.

JOSEPH HERMANNS,
The celebrated Basso Profundo.

M. ISIDORE LEHMANN,
Primo Baritone, Royal Opera, Berlin—first appearance in America.

M. HEINRICH STEINECKE,
Primo Baritone.

M. ANTON GRAFF,
Basso Buffo.

M. EDOUARD HAIMER .....Basso
S. MARTIN ZINSHEIM .....Tenor
M. OTTO LEHMANN .....Basso
M. ALPHONSE URCHS .....Baritone
Miss THERESA WOOD .....Premier Danseuse

THE GRAND REPERTOIRE

Selected for the SEASON IN PHILADELPHIA comprises:—

FAUST .....Gounod
MIREILLE (second time in America) .....Gounod

This is Gounod's latest Opera—has only been presented in two European Opera Houses prior to its presentation by this Company.

JEWESS .....Halevy
LES HUGUENOTS .....Meyerbeer
ROBERT LE DIABLE .....Meyerbeer
DER FREISCHUTZ .....Von Weber
MARTHA .....Von Flotow
WILLIAM TELL .....Rossini
DON JUAN .....Mozart

AND

DAME BLANCHE .....Boildieu

OR,

NIGHT IN GRENADA .....Kreutzer

NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED.

The above GRAND REPERTOIRE can only be presented in the ENTIRE WORLD by this Company in the same number of nights. The Operas are presented here after the most thorough study and rehearsals, and in each instance have been presented once or twice before this season in New York and Boston.

THE CASTS WILL PRESENT

KARL FORMES in his most celebrated roles, many of which have been written expressly for him.

JOSEPH HERMANNS in his great specialties, in several of which he is now acknowledged to stand without equal.

The Prime Donne, FREDERICI, ROTTER, and JOHANSEN, in their strongest assimptions.

The Tenori, HIMMER, HABELMAN, and TAMARO, in their most effective roles.

Messrs. TAMARO and LEHMANN, and Mad'lle DEIUBA make their first appearance in this city.

Notwithstanding no expense unprecedented in America, there will be NO ADVANCE in

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Parquet, and Parquet Circle, ONE DOLLAR.

(Secured seats Fifty Cents extra.)

Family Circle, FIFTY CENTS.

Gallery, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

☞ The sale of SEASON SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS ONLY, will commence SATURDAY, October 29, at GOULD'S MUSIC STORE.

The Director earnestly hopes that the lovers of Opera will assist in securing a large season sale, in view of the very great expense and necessary risk attending an operatic enterprise of such magnificence. With this hope he places the price of Subscription Seats at the following very moderate rates, and offers a scheme embracing

A SEAT FOR EACH NIGHT.

A SEAT FOR EVERY OTHER NIGHT,

(alternating from either the first or the second Opera), and

A SEAT FOR THE FIRST FIVE NIGHTS.

Season Secured Seat (Ten Operas) .....$12·50
Alternate Nights Secured Seats (Five Operas) .....6·25
First Five Operas .....6·25

Sale for Single Opera Nights will not commence before THURSDAY, November 3, 1864. 10-28-2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

GRAND GALA NIGHT! GREAT DOUBLE BILL!

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 29, 1864,

In which will appear

MR. McKEAN BUCHANAN,

And his talented and beautiful daughter,

MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,

In the exciting drama, entitled

SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

To conclude with the popular drama of

NICK OF THE WOODS,

Roaring Ralph Stackpole.....McKEAN BUCHANAN

Box Office open from 9 till 5 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND STEREOPTICON.

Magnificent programmes EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, selected from

ONE THOUSAND VIEWS

taken in all parts of the world.

Friday Night, October 28—STATUARY EXCLUSIVELY.

Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents. Begin at 8 o'clock.

10-24-6t*

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF VESTVALI.

TWO GLORIOUS PIECES.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 29, 1864,

THE BRIGAND.

Alessandro Massaroni.....VESTVALI

In which she will sing "Gem's Elixir," and other songs.

To conclude with the Revival in Drama of

THE GIPSY FARMER;

Or, Jack and Jock's Brother.

Orphan Joe.....Stuart Robson
Jack Sherman.....Mr. Gardner
Madge, the Gipsy.....Mrs. A. Graham

Monday—MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SUNN, Lessees and Managers.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,

REGULAR GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,

When will be presented

THE FORTY THIEVES.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 29, 1864,

LAST NIGHT OF MISS OLIVE LOGAN.

The performance will commence with

EVELEEN.

To conclude with the five Comedietta of

A YOU'LL WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

MONDAY, October 31, MRS. D. P. BOWERS in EAST LYNNE.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA—DIRECTOR'S CARD.—In announcing a second season of Grand German Opera in this city the Director feels that a few words of reintroduction may be deemed not inappropriate. During the season given here under the former Direction, he was, from his Theatre in this city, an observer of its success, and the great good favor with which the Operas were received, the keen appreciation evidenced for the school of Operatic performance offered, coming from a community renowned for its musical taste and discrimination, was, he hops to say, the chief occasion of his entertaining hopes of a great success elsewhere, and of the very large expenditure he has made to organize a Grand German Opera Company equal to any in existence.

He feels that this public should, and doubtless does entertain a becoming pride in having been the first to patronize and encourage the enterprise, and thereby, in a great degree, in having assisted to the present proud position of the German Opera in America.

Immediately after closing his last season, the Director sent a special agent, Mr. Adolph Birgfeld, to Europe to procure new artists, a wardrobe, and such operatic novelties as were to be obtained. This has been attended with much difficulty and expense. The rapidly increasing popularity of German artists in London, where German has become the Court language, and the very great number of German operatic enterprises undertaken on the Continent, render it difficult to induce artists to visit America at this time. Indeed, the most tempting offers continue to be sent here from Europe, under sanctions of the various German Sovereigns, to the important members of the company of last season.

These, however, the Director has succeeded in re-engaging without exception, also in engaging several artists of renown in Italian and German opera. These, with the artists brought from Europe by Mr. Birgfeld, constitute an organization which the Director is justified in announcing as the largest German Operatic Company in the world. Nothing in any European capital equals it. It admits of the presentation of the strongest operas every night, without too great fatigue to the artists and with efficient casts.

It will be believed that an organization so large as this was attended with a great outlay, during a ruinous rate of exchange, and that the daily expenditure is enormous. Those acquainted with the cost of ordinary operatic undertakings will readily understand that no greater expense has been assumed in America for years, perhaps never, with reference to opera. An advance in the rates of admission seems a necessity. Operatic enterprises of a comparatively trifling character have advanced their rates. Theatres have advanced greatly. Some indeed have assumed a price equal to that hitherto demanded at the best opera houses. The salaries of artists have, of course, advanced. The necessaries of giving opera in every detail have increased in price nearly or quite one hundred per cent.

But appreciating the fact that German Opera is yet in its infancy in this country, the Director has determined during this season not to advance the prices.

The very great success of his season just terminated at the New York Academy of Music, and his season still in progress at the Boston Academy of Music, seasons entirely unparalleled in the history of Opera in America, indicate that his policy so far is a wise one. The free list will, however, necessarily be somewhat curtailed.

The Director refers to the advertisement elsewhere for the Artists engaged, the Operas to be presented, and the price of subscription, which commences Saturday, Oct 29th, at GOULD'S Music Store.

Respectfully, LEONARD GROVER,
Director.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 628 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1864 for supplying for the use of the United States Army, delivered in Philadelphia,

4,000 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE OR EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR (which to be stated), to have been ground within twenty days of date of this advertisement, from new winter wheat, in well coopered head-lined barrels. Name of brand and place of manufacture to be stated in the proposal. To be delivered within ten days, at any point in this city designated by this office.

Samples in boxes must be delivered with the proposals, but not enclosed with them, each sample to be marked with bidder's name, brand, number of barrels, &c.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Each proposal must have the written guarantee of two responsible persons for the fulfilment of the agreement, who will give bonds if required.

Blank forms for proposals, containing the form of guarantee, may be had on application at this office.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Flour," and directed to

ISAAC B. WIGGIN,
Captain and C. S. Vols.

10-28-4t

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 27, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Store-house, Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., of

116 ambulances, complete, Wheeling pattern.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the number of ambulances they can deliver, and the shortest time they can deliver them in. The ambulances to be subject to inspection.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel H. Biggs, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORMS,
Captain and A. Q. M.

10-27-4t

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, October 27, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 3d day of November next, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—

Uniform Coats, artillery, army standard.
Do do infantry, do
Do Jackets, cavalry, do
Do do light artillery, do
Hat Cords and Tassels, artillery, do
Shirt Buttons, do
Bolt

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Despatches from General Grant—An Advance on the 2d and 5th Corps—Repulse of a Rebel Attack on Hancock—Capture of Over 500 Prisoners—The Advanced Position of the Army—The Rebels Again Threatening Tennessee—Sherman and Thomas on the Alert.

WASHINGTON, October 28, 9 P. M.—Despatches from General Grant, received this evening, inform the Department that an advance in force, for the purpose of a reconnoissance, was made yesterday by Warren and Hancock.

In the evening the enemy attacked Hancock vigorously, but were repulsed.

The purpose being accomplished, the troops were withdrawn from the advanced position to which they had been pushed, nearer to their line of former occupation. The telegrams of General Grant give all the details received:—

CITY POINT, October 27, 1864, 9 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—I have just returned from the crossing of the Boydtown plank road with Hatcher's creek. Our line now extends from its former left to Armstrong's mill, thence by the south bank of Hatcher's creek to the point above named.

At every point the enemy was found to be intrenched and his works manned. No attack was made during the day further than to drive the pickets and cavalry inside of the main work. Our casualties have been light, probably less than two hundred killed, wounded, and missing. The same is probably true with the enemy. We captured, however, seven loaded teams on their way from Stony creek to the enemy, about a dozen beef cattle, a traveling forge, and 75 to 100 prisoners.

On our right, Butler extended around well towards the Yorktown road without finding a point unguarded.

I shall keep our troops out where they are until towards noon to-morrow, in hopes of inviting an attack. U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

CITY POINT, October 28, 1864.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The attack on General Hancock proves to be a decided failure. He repulsed the enemy, and resumed in his position, holding possession of the field until midnight, when he commenced withdrawing. Orders had been given for the withdrawal of the 2d Corps before the attack was made. We lost no prisoners except the usual stragglers who are always picked up. Our captures for the day on the south side foot up 910.

The Rebel General Dearing is reported killed. General Meade, in his report, says:—

"I am induced to believe the success of the operation, which was most decided, was mainly due to the personal exertions of Major-General Hancock and the conspicuous gallantry of Brigadier-General Egan."

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Reports from General Sherman's department to 6 o'clock this evening indicate that the Rebel army is again threatening demonstrations towards Tennessee; but there is no reason to doubt that Sherman and Thomas will be found prepared for whatever movement may take place.

The reports from Missouri and Arkansas concur in stating the defeat of Price with heavy loss.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The public of the present day, which has given celebrity, or at least, notoriety, to so many monstrosities, has intervals of common sense, in which it refuses to be charmed by moire-antique, Brussels lace, blonde hair, and a pretty face.

Miss Olive Logan has no talent, none of the requisites for the stage, and her own play of *Erdeen* confirmed the verdict of the public, so that Miss Logan leaves Philadelphia without honors or laurels. We congratulate the public on its intelligence, and trust Miss Logan will understand that the wisest thing she can do is not to return to the stage, from which once so happily she has escaped.

Mrs. Bowers commences with an edition of *East Lynne*. Of course she will play "Lady Isabel" with both dignity and feeling; and no doubt the notoriety of her predecessor in this part at this theatre will attract large houses, from mere curiosity to see the difference between a coarse, blotchy-colored photograph and a mellow, artistic, highly-finished picture; but we hope to see Mrs. Bowers in better things than "Lady Isabel."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Buchanan appeared for his benefit, on Friday, in the character of "Macbeth," but a terrible hoarseness coming on suddenly, almost utterly took away all his power; it would, therefore, be unjust to speak of him. Miss Virginia Buchanan, young as she is, has much dignity; her voice is fine, and her face capable of great expression. "Lady Macbeth" is too heavy a part for her, but in another better suited to her, where extreme youth is an advantage rather than a disadvantage, we are certain Miss Buchanan will have the warmest sympathies of the audience.

The manner in which this play was put upon the stage disgraced even the Walnut Street Theatre, celebrated as it is for the incongruities, poverty of decoration, and actual squalor of its stage presentations. Mr. Herne has not the most distant glimmering of Shakespeare; his "Macduff" was an utter failure, lacking power utterly, and without either intelligence or feeling. The music was well sung, Mrs. Henri playing both the witch and "Hecate." On Monday Mr. Buchanan produces an interesting domestic drama called *Waiting for the Verdict*, which has been got up here under his own direction, with all the tableaux and effects given to it in London, where it ran over one hundred nights.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mad'lle Vestvali terminates her engagement to-night. She has won during this sojourn among us not only golden opinions, but more solid testimonials of approval. Her fine person, her sweet face, so full of expression, her impressive voice, and her enthusiastic acting is certain everywhere to make a profound impression. On Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear.

GROVEN'S German opera troupe is announced. It brings with it memories of one of the finest musical productions we have witnessed in Philadelphia, *Faust*. The impassioned Hinmer, the gentle Frederici, Hermann, with his magnificent dramatic voice and talent, M'me Johannsen, with her artistic style. But the manager offers to increase the attractions already mentioned, Habelmann, the tenor that the ladies love, Mad'lle Rotter, a finished artiste, one who had all our sympathies, Carl Formes, Steinecke, Tamaro, an Italian tenor of repute, Graff, and many others.

A new name appears amongst the ladies as *prima donna soubrette*, M'dlle. Delube. There are many others whose merit would deserve mention. Besides individual merit the great feature of these German operas has been their completeness. There is no laughing at the grotesque tenors and sopranos that play the small parts, for the Germans have music in their souls, and the first artists would rather play a small part than mar the effect of the opera. As for the orchestra it was the finest we have heard and the largest, with the exception of that collected together for Mr. Fry's opera. Mr. Grover announces one opera never heard in this country, *Mireille*, by the author of Faust, and his whole list is an admirable one.

THE FRENCH THEATRE opens in New York to-night with a piece written by Georges Sand. *Faust* at the Italian Opera was not a success. Lotti is not equal to the part of "Faust." Susini had not the slightest idea of "Mephistopheles," any more than a German would have of the true spirit of "Figaro" or "Leporello;" and Miss Kellogg, though correct, was cold. M'me Carozzi Zucchi has roused the enthusiasm of the New Yorkers to fanaticism. She is, however, a very great artist, and justifies all extravagancies of eulogium.

—The Louisville *Journal* publishes figures to show that five thousand five hundred slaves have left their owners in less than one-fifth of that State, since the war began.

—A fine bust of the late Hubbard Winslow, D. D., has recently been finished by Henry Dexter, of Boston. It is of the best Carrara marble, and is considered a very life-like representation.

—Amherst College offers, for the next year, $825 in prizes. The largest amount possible for any student to take is $225. The term bills of the college are to be increased $15 the coming year.

THE OIL FEVER.

GOOD AND BAD COMPANIES.

HOW TO OPERATE.

Next to the question, "What is gold to-day?" follows the query, "How is oil?" It is either one or the other with those who, deserting the legitimate channels of trade, are "interested" either in gold or oil. Not only in this city, but in the State, the oil fever runs higher than ever. All our exchanges received from the "Western country"—the valleys of the Allegheny, and even from Western Virginia—smell of oil, and are unctuous to the touch. In 1860 and 1861, when the contagion was wide-spread, thousands were affected by it. Now millions of our people have been contaminated by the popular mania, and either buy the "stock" or deal in oil.

In 1861 the prodigious development of the oil region was ahead of the wants of the world. Mankind had not yet got used to this strong-scented but valuable production. There was some demand for it, but not a demand equal to the supply. In 1862 the whole machinery of the oil region was going. Oil was poured out in immense quantities, and, comparatively speaking, there were no buyers. The price went down, down, until it got as low as twenty-five cents per barrel for crude petroleum at the wells, and it sold in this city a dozen cents per gallon, including the casks. The original investors became very much discouraged. Their money was all gone. Their hopes of big dividends were rudely dispelled. They had plenty of oil but no customers, and not to secure the oil which came from flowing wells was more profitable than to expend labor in gathering it.

Under this pressure the oil business faded into nothingness. It was voted "played out." Speculators who invested with the hope of making swift and easy fortunes abandoned the whole business, and relinquished their stock. If they owed instalments upon their shares they would not pay them. They concluded to let everything go. Comparatively speaking, the oil region became a desert—wells were abandoned, derricks, engines, tanks, buildings, and all were left as they stood, when it was discovered that the business was worthless. Even at this day, when there has been an entire change in the prospects of the oil business, these decaying examples of ill-advised speculation are still seen on the hills and the valleys of Venango and Warren, telling in loud tones the story of a want of prudence in the beginning, and a want of faith at the end.

The victims of the first fever were despoiled because they were hasty. They expected that a new product, yielded by the earth with unexampled bounty, would be promptly adopted by mankind. But mankind must be taught, and learns slowly. Those who in 1861-2 abandoned the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and threw away their investments, have little satisfaction in viewing the turn which the business has taken in 1863-4. They know that the oil region produces no more than it did when they were interested in its development, but they know that what has made them poor has made others enormously rich. If they had but "held on," they might have been men of wealth upon small capital. They risked their money, but they could not risk *delay*. They could not wait, and so they lost everything.

We have every interest in the proper development of the oil business, but we are opposed to gambling speculations, and to operations which would be more legitimate among those "who fight the tiger," than those who profess to act according to financial rules and with intelligence. There is money to be made, much money, by those who invest in honest, prudent, well-managed companies, which are intended to get oil out of the earth, and not out of the pockets of the subscribers. There are good producing oil companies, and there are bad non-producing swindles. Let every one who operates in oil stocks do so with his eyes open. If he invests in a sound producing company, let him not, like the foolish victims of the first oil fever, hurry to get out of "the scrape" because there has been a fall in prices, or a cessation of demand. He should reflect that every business has its fortunate and unfortunate times, and that the reverse of to-day may lead to great success to-morrow. If he holds on he will come out all right. If he sacrifices his interests, he will regret his precipitancy hereafter. To the party who invests in a swindling oil company no advice is necessary. His money was lost from the beginning. No prudence can recover it, and no imprudence increase his loss.

THE AGE OF INVENTION.—While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit we have long felt, what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining, in the *highest degree, simplicity* with *durability*, and while capable of *doing a greater range of work*, one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

This, we are happy to say, has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years.

From its first introduction the "FLORENCE" has gained hosts of friends, and is regarded by our first families as a *household necessity*—conclusively proving, what we are most happy to acknowledge, that the public fully appreciate the *utility, beauty, and durability* combined in the "FLORENCE MACHINE." Sold at No. 630 Chesnut street.

For the benefit of our readers we will mention some of the advantages and improvements of the Florence over all others.

It makes four different stitches, the lock, link, double lock, and *double link*, on one and the same machine; each stitch being *alike on both sides* of the fabric, and neither of them will ravel.

It has the *reversible feed motion*, and by simply turning a thumb-screw the work will run either to the right or left, or stay any part of the same, or fasten the ends of the seams without turning the fabric, thereby saving hand labor.

Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform.

It is almost *noiseless*, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

Its motions are all *positive*; there are no springs to get out of order, nor its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.

It will not oil the dress of the operator, as all machinery is on the other side of the table.

It is the most rapid sewer in the world, making five stitches to each revolution.

Its stitch combines elasticity, strength, and beauty.

It does the heaviest or finest work with equal facility, *without change of tension or machinery.*

Every Machine has one of Jenks' patent hemmers attached, enabling the operator to turn *any width of hem desired.*

It does not require finer thread on the under side than it does on the upper.

It will sew across the heaviest seams, or from one to mere thickness of cloth, without change of tension or, breaking of thread, or skipping stitches.

It has a uniform and easy-regulating tension of thread.

A *Hemmer's Self-Sewer*, "which *guides the work itself*" is furnished with each machine.

While possessing the above and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines.

There is no risk in buying the Florence, as every Machine is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money refunded. No charge being made for learning to operate it. We learn that an agency for the sale of these wonderful Machines is about being established in all the principal cities and towns in the loyal States, and we advise our readers of they cannot call at the salesroom, No 630 Chesnut street, to send for circulars and samples of sewing.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev EDWARD HAWES will commence his public labors as Pastor of this Church to-morrow, at CONCERT HALL. Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

MODERATE DRINKING.—MORAVIAN Chapel Hall, SIXTH and GIRARD Avenue Rev. H. S. HOFFMAN: To-morrow, in P. M. Subject, "Moderate Drinking. Strangers welcome.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH STREET below Arch.—Sabbath, October 30, Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. A. HUTTENHOUSE in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer and Experience meeting at 6½ o'c.

THE GARMENTS OF THE JEWISH HIGH Priest.—The next sermon in this course will be preached at the Church of the Epiphany to-morrow evening. Service at half-past seven.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Cash acknowledgments for the week ending Oct. 27th, 1864:—

Germantown Branch U. S. C. C., per S. P. Farrington Treasurer..... $500 00
Army Committee, Y. M. C. A. Boston, Massachusetts, per Joseph Story, Treasurer..... 661 43
PHILADELPHIA.
Cash..... 100 00
Ladies' Christian Commission Second Presbyterian Church, Germantown, per Mrs. J. G. Mitchell..... 156 00
Proceeds of a Parlor Fair held at Olney..... 240 00
Ladies' Auxiliary Christian Commission of Presbyterian Church, Walnut street, West Philadelphia, per Miss E. E. O'Brien, Secretary..... 132 21
Miss L. M. G..... 10 00
Proceeds of a Fair held by the following little girls, Harriet, Maggie and Katy..... 14 10
"Pension"..... 10
Mrs. John Newbold..... 5 00
Amount acknowledged elsewhere in religious papers..... 863 79
$3,742 53
Amount previously acknowledged..... 239,559 93
$243,302 46

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Treasurer.

Stores acknowledgments of the United States Christian Commission, for the week ending October 27, 1864:—

PHILADELPHIA.
Mrs. "A. P. D.," one package.
"A Friend of the Army," one package.
Mrs. John McAuley, one package.
Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church, per Mrs. A. G. McAuley, one package.
Pine Street Public School, per Miss Jackson, seventy housewives.
L. M. Schwerin, one package.
Also 111 package acknowledged at length in religious newspapers.

The Commission needs at once a largely increased supply of Hospital stores for the armies operating against Richmond and Sherman's army in the Shenandoah. We trust that there will be no delay in furnishing an immediate and large additional supply of everything which can in any way alleviate the sufferings of the soldier on the battle-field.

GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman, U. S. C. C.
No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

GENERAL BUTLER'S ADVANCE.

NEARER TO RICHMOND.

Capture of a Rebel Battery.

A CALLANT AFFAIR.

Skirmish with Moseby's Men.

MORE VALUABLE PRIZES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, brings up a large number of passengers.

General Butler is said to have advanced his lines two and a half miles.

On Thursday night, about 9 o'clock, one hundred picked men of the 9th Corps, under cover of darkness and a heavy rain, captured a Rebel fortification opposite our battery (No. 5), in the centre of our line, nearest Petersburg. They captured a Rebel lieutenant-colonel and eleven men, and spiked the Rebel guns, after which they made good their retreat.

Yesterday morning a portion of the 8th Illinois and 10th New York Cavalry, while scouring the country in the neighborhood of Salem, Fauquier county, Virginia, came across a considerable band of Moseby's men and scattered them. Several were wounded on both sides, but none were killed.

The Navy Department has information from Admiral Farragut of the capture, by the United States steamer *Mobile*, of the blockade-runner *Annie Virden*, under British colors, some 60 miles south of Velasco, out of St. Bernard river, Texas, with a cargo of seventy-three bales of cotton.

The schooner *Coquette* arrived here yesterday morning in charge of a prize crew, having been captured in Wade's bay, on the Potomac, on Wednesday night last, by the tender to the mortar schooner, *Adolph Hugel*, Captain Nickerson, for having a blockade-runner on board, and goods from Virginia.

The *Coquette* hails from Baltimore, and had on board at the time of the capture forty-three hogsheads of tobacco, 820 bushels of wheat, an assortment of dried fruit, flour, poultry, &c.

The schooner was running goods on her own account, and had also on board James F. Welsh, a notorious blockade-runner, in charge of a quantity of manufactured Lynchburg tobacco. He acknowledged that he had brought it from Virginia, and was taking it to Baltimore; and that one of the men, J. H. Cunningham, colored, who was on the schooner, had brought him over.

Welsh is well known in Alexandria, and is said to have been running blockade continually since the commencement of the Rebellion. The others on board are J. C. Deavers, captain; James Deavers, mate; W. Anderson, Lewis Garrison, Robert Menjery, boy; and E. Fontaine, passenger.

There was found on the vessel over three thousand dollars in money and in drafts, and Welsh had on his person about $136 in gold and silver. They were sent to the Provost Marshal and committed to the Old Capitol.

FREEDOM IN MARYLAND.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—The Governor's proclamation concludes as follows:—

And whereas, The results of the said elections have been duly certified to me by the proper judges of the said several elections, and upon accurately counting and casting up the votes so returned to me for and against the said Constitution, including the soldiers' vote aforesaid, it does appear that there were 30,174 ballots for the Constitution, 29,799 ballots against the Constitution, and that there were 61 blank ballots reported as given against the Constitution, but not counted (the persons offering them refusing to take the oath required by the said Constitution); and there being, therefore, of the aggregate vote so cast, a majority in favor of the adoption of the said Constitution;

Now, therefore, I, Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the authority so vested in me by the said act of Assembly, and the Constitution aforesaid, do, by this my proclamation, declare and make known that the said Constitution and form of government so framed and adopted by the Convention aforesaid has been adopted by a majority of the voters of the State; and that in pursuance of the provision therein contained, the same will go into effect as the proper Constitution and form of government of this State, superseding the one now existing, on the first day of November next.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, on the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

A. W. BRADFORD.

By the Governor—
WILLIAM B. HALL, Secretary of State.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—The Court of Appeals at Annapolis has affirmed the decision of Judge Martin, in refusing to grant a mandamus against the Governor in relation to the soldiers' vote on the New State Constitution.

Specie for Europe.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The steamers *City of Washington* and *Teutonia* sailed to day for Europe with $819,000 in specie.

Marine.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Arrived, schooner *Sarah M. Sherman* from Picton. She reports having spoken on the 27th, in latitude 39 deg. 41 min., longitude 71 deg. 30 min., the bark *Amelia Priest*, of Philadelphia, for Havre, leaky. A part of her cargo was thrown overboard. She was coming to New York for repairs.

The steamer *Joe* is ashore on Sandy Hook. She will be a total loss. The machinery and boilers may be saved.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The Cotton market is quiet. Flour has an advancing tendency, and the prices are 5@10c better; sales of 17,000 bbls, at $7 25@$8 00 for State, $8@$8 10 for Ohio, and $8@$12 75 for Southern. Wheat has advanced 4@5c. Corn is 1@2c. better. Provisions are firm, but the quotations are unchanged. Whiskey dull. Receipts of Flour, 17,821 bbls. Wheat, 38,088 bush. Corn, 12,494 bushels.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Gold is quoted at 250½. Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 96½; Cumberland preferred, 22½; Illinois Central, 121; ditto, bonds, 115; Michigan Southern, 69½; New York Central, 121; Pennsylvania Coal, 95; Reading, 143½; Hudson River, 102½; Missouri 6s, 69½; Erie, 97½; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1[illegible]; Five-twenty coupons, 107½; New Issue, 101; Ten-forty Coupons, 97½; One-Year Certificates, 97½.

SOUTHERN VIEW OF PEACE.

We have just received from Southern papers a telling letter from Senator Hill, of Georgia. In writing to an officer of the Confederacy, he throws aside all reserve, and thus unwittingly lays before Northern eyes the true condition of the Rebel Government, and a most pitiable condition is thu presented.

He says:—"The plain fact is ascertained that not more than one-third of the men fit for duty, between eighteen and forty-five, are actually present with the armies in the field. Where are the other two-thirds? The number of those who have surgeon's certificates of ill health in their pockets is beyond estimation."

Such is a frank confession from one capable of knowing the correct state of the case. The whole letter is desponding in its tone, and may serve as a corrollary to some other news received from the "sunny South." A cry for peace comes from the Legislature of Alabama; and were it not coupled with the despairing howl from a Senator, might serve the purpose of a Democratic electioneering document, but in its present shape it only adds another argument in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. They profess their willingness to return under the government of the old Union provided the Chicago platform succeeds, but add a little sentence which spoils the Democratic hopes "provided our sister States consent."

Is it likely that South Carolina will consent without being beaten? Without the iron heel of war trampling down her cotton-fields and laying her cities waste? As it is, it is evident that Alabama adopts these resolutions in order to secure the best terms possible under the circumstances, and do what she can towards the election of her friend, the Democratic candidate. "Rats will desert a sinking ship."

To sum up, the Southern news is highly encouraging to the Union party, and should act as another reason for re-electing Mr. Lincoln.

EXTENSIVE RAID BY THIEVES ON THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY.

Passengers Robbed Indiscriminately—Death of one of the Victims.

One of the most daring outrages ever committed in this vicinity took place on the New York and Erie railway on Thursday night, by a gang of fully two hundred of the worst class of bruisers, blacklegs, and thieves that infest New York and Philadelphia.

The western-bound train from Jersey City at 1·15 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, carried out about two hundred ruffians from New York and Philadelphia to witness a prize fight which would come off yesterday somewhere on the Erie road, between Dogney Harris, of New York, and Peter Martin, of Philadelphia. Before the cars had left the Long Dock several persons were relieved of their money while passing through the cars in quest of seats.

After the cars had left, the ruffians, becoming more bold, roamed through the cars, and at every stopping place between Jersey City and Middletown, sixty-six miles distant, robbed passengers as they were getting in or out. At Middletown the train broke down, and about the same time the eastern bound through express train came up, and was detained for some time in consequence. The thieves then sallied out in squads, passed through the express train and robbed the passengers, both male and female, of watches, jewelry, and money, and in some cases used considerable violence.

One elderly gentleman from Kentucky, whose name is believed to be Wait, was seized by a gang of ruffians, handled in a brutal manner, and robbed of a considerable amount of money. The ill treatment he received is supposed to have brought on a fit of apoplexy. At any rate, soon after the cars started he expired, and his remains were left at Goshen.

Citizens of Middletown, who were passing along the street, were also seized and robbed, and other depredations were also committed before the ruffians continued on their journey to witness the prize fight.

The facts of the case were telegraphed to the officers of the company, and it is understood that they placed a special train at the disposal of the police authorities of New York, and in all probability a considerable portion of these men will be taken into custody.

LATER PARTICULARS.

CAPTURE OF SOME OF THE ERIE RAILWAY RAIDERS—THEY TAKE POSSESSION OF THE CARS.

Chief of Police Jordon, of Jersey City, was notified yesterday afternoon that a large number of the prize-fighters who were engaged in robbing passengers on the trains on Thursday night were on their way to New York, and would arrive in Jersey City about 7 P. M.; also, that the train had been ordered to come through without stopping at the station.

The Chief, with a posse of about twenty men, proceeded to the Erie Depot and laid his plans for capturing the whole party. As the train neared the west end of the Erie tunnel, the desperadoes broke open the doors of the cars and put on the brakes, by which means the train was stopped sufficiently to allow about one hundred and fifty (nearly all of the party), to make their escape.

A number of men jumped off while passing through the tunnel. Upon arriving at the depot, ten men, supposed to belong to the gang, were arrested, and upon being taken to the station-house, gave their names and residences as follows:—Samuel Rivers, No. 21 Bowery; John Small, Philadelphia; Benjamin Caswell, No. 14 Leonard street, New York; Stephen Gordon, New York; John Norton, No. 489 Greenwich street; Robert Mahoney, No. 489 Greenwich street, New York; Charles Reilly, Grand street, Williamsburg; Thomas Kelly, No. 261 Tenth street; Peter Burns, Philada.; John Megher, No. 74 Eldridge street, New York.

Upon the arrival of the express train at 10 o'clock last night, twelve more of the gang were captured. All of the parties were committed to the city prison, and will probably be detained during to-day to allow of parties who were robbed to come forward, and if possible to identify them.—*N. Y. Times.*

Married.

DEACON—HART.—On the 27th instant, by Friends' ceremony, in the presence of Mayor Henry, EDMUND DEACON to CATHARINE L. HART, both of Philadelphia.

GILL—NOBLIT.—On Thursday evening, 27th instant, by Rev. Dr. Boardman, Benjamin Lea, of Philadelphia, to Dr. G. GILL to Miss BERTIE A., youngest daughter of the late Hamilton Noblit, of Wilmington, Del.

JOY—SAYLOR.—On the 26th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, at the parsonage, No. 913 N. Front street, Mr. MARCELLUS B. JOY to Miss ELIZABETH A. SAYLOR, all of this city.

Died.

BUCHANAN.—Killed, September 28th, by bandit robbers, near Brock's Furnace, Shenandoah River, Va., Lieut. E. M. BUCHANAN, Chief Commissary, Third Division Sixth Corps, son of George Buchanan, Esq., of Auchenloch, Pa.

An upright and efficient officer, his kind and gentle manners endeared him to all who knew him; his sad fate casts a gloom over a large circle of relatives and friends.

CRANS.—On the 26th, at her husband's residence, in Springfield township, Montgomery county, MARY ANN, wife of Peter Crans, Esq., aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of Evangelist, Germantown, on Sunday, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock M.

GITHENS.—This morning, MARY G., daughter of Thomas and Mary Githens.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1238 Frankford street, Ralph's Point, Camden, N. J., on Monday next, at 1 P. M.

HYNSON.—On the 26th instant, in Kent county, Maryland, ANNA M., wheel. Nathaniel Hynson, and daughter of the late McCall Medford, of Kent county.

LACKEY—On the 26th inst. MARTHA WINPENNY, only daughter of Jacob Lacker and Elizabeth Lackey, aged 3 years 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, Hope avenue and Jefferson street, Kensington, Twenty-first Ward, on Monday, at 10 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MONINGER.—Suddenly, on the 28th instant, MARY ANN, wife of John Moninger, aged 50 years.

Her relatives and friends of the family, also American Star Association, No. 26, of the Independent Order of Pilgrims, Star of Covenant Grove, No. 2, of the United Ancient Order of Female Druids are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Sylmanor lane, on the Old York road, above the toll-gate, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MACK.—At Augusta, October 23d, from wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Shenandoah Valley, WILLIAM T. MACK.

"He has fought his last battle."

Due notice of the time and will be given should his body be recovered.

ROBERTSON.—On the evening of the 27th inst., of consumption, WILLIAM ARTHUR, the beloved son of James and Catharine Robertson, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1[illegible] Wallace street, on Sunday at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SALE.—At Andersonville, Ga., July, 1864, THOMAS SALE, Company M, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Anderson Troop, in the 21st year of his age.

WOOD—Suddenly this morning in Germantown, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH E., wife of Hon. John Wood.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S

GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY

FOR DEAFNESS,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

CATARRH,

NEURALGIA,

RHEUMATISM,

ASTHMA,

SCROFULA,

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,

THROAT DIFFICULTIES,

Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head.

COAL AT FIRST COST.

Cost Price to Stockholders $7·00 per Ton.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

COAL OF BEST QUALITY.

SHARES, each entitling to ONE AND A HALF TONS, at first cost, EVERY YEAR for TWENTY YEARS, and CASH DIVIDENDS of profits from the sale of all surplus Coal, may now be obtained at $10·00, payable half on subscribing and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL

BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY.

Office 121 S. THIRD Street,

(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 Shares.

Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.

Subscriptions of 4 shares, $40; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $160; of 50 shares, $375; of 100 shares, $650; of 250 shares, $1600.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends every 6 months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their production of coal sold by the Company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possesses large and well-built COAL WORKS, at LOBACHSVILLE (near Tremont), Schuylkill county, with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an extensive Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 50,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable Coal Veins, extend within the limits of the Company for nearly two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the Coal is daily sent to Market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7·00 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distances of the Company's Coal Yards, in the Northern, Middle, and Southern portions of the city.

The Company and all its Mining Works are clear of debt, and all operations are carried on on the cash principle.

For Circulars and Subscriptions apply at the

Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, 2d Floor,

(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOLLE, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM FORD, ROBERT P. KING,
D. R. WOLFE, H. SCHMOLLE.

10-24 A. B. JARDEN, SECRETARY.

THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 1st of November at their Office, No. 32 PINE Street. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th of October.

CHAS. THOCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW YORK, October 22, 1864. 10-27 5t

GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of November at their Office, No. 32 PINE Street. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th of October.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW YORK, October 22, 1864. 10-27 5t

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETing of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the banking house, in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:—

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking; therefore,

Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864. And the name of the said national association shall be THE PENN NATIONAL BANK, and the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days, in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send his printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved August 22, 1864.

JAMES RUSSELL, Cashier.
10-27-30t

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

NOTICE.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania have this day voted to become such an Association; and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

For further particulars Stockholders can apply to

10-21-30t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an Association; and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an Association; and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t J. W. YOUNGY, Cashier.

NOTICE.
THE CITY BANK
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the City Bank have this day voted to become such an association; and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners